

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1915.

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*The Place-Names of England and Wales.*  
By Rev. James B. Johnston. (John Murray, 15s. net.)

THERE is no hamlet or country town without a few old folk eager to explain its name, such explanation tending towards the humorous, the honourable, or the surprising, and often tending away from the truth. Thus, we have been told, Rochester owes its name to the fact that Mary, Queen of Scots, attempting an escape from the Castle, called to a sluggish rescuer, "Row, Chester!" In simple faith the sensitive inhabitants of a certain town too famous for its large asylum demand a return to the true and ancient style of St. Ann's Well. Maidenhead revels in a thrilling legend of a virgin martyr, and Maidstone delights in a similar story. Billingsgate owes its first elements to a British king, Belinus; while Old King Cole bequeathed his own royal name to Colchester. Sometimes the father of historical novelists, Geoffrey of Monmouth, or another chronicler, is responsible for these derivations; sometimes a zealous antiquary bent on proving, say, that Bath must be the Roman *Camulodunum* because the neighbouring village of Temple Cloud is so plainly a corruption of *Templum Claudii*. It is obvious, further, that simple titles like Man-of-War Rock, Seacourt, and The Peak need no explanation at all.

Now that many collections of charters and rolls are available, and that the descent of English sounds has been traced, it has become possible to establish the original form and meaning of most of our place-names. The method is, first, to ascertain the successive forms through which the name has passed down the centuries; secondly, to check these forms by a knowledge of the habits of scribes, and by the laws of phonetic transmission; and lastly, to refer to the dictionaries and interpret the earliest form. But, all the while, one must bear in mind the history of the

locality, whether exposed to Welsh, Norse, or French influence, and inquire diligently after the peculiarities of the spot; this reduces the chances of error. Without early forms hardly a confident step can be taken by the scientific explorer. Treated on this plan, Rochester gives up its secret—quite other than the legend; Hanwell is found to mean "at the high well"; Maidenhead shows as "maiden hythe," a harbour easy to land at; Maidstone is "Medway's town"; Belinus fades away before some Saxon "Billings"; and Colchester resigns its merry founder, leaving the first syllable in dispute between *colonia* and Colne. Man-of-War Rock turns out to be Cornish *men, maen an raur*, "big rock"; Seacourt is revealed as *Seofecan wyrthe*, "Seofeca's farm"; and The Peak appears to be connected not with "peak," but perhaps with the demon Puck!

During the last twenty years scholars have chosen their district and puzzled out the names on these principles: Skeat in East Anglia; Duignan in the West Midlands; and lately, in a book which is a pattern of rigid and almost unerring method, Prof. Wyld and Dr. Hirst in Lancashire. We welcome Mr. Johnston's work as the most useful and complete that has yet appeared. His earlier book on Scottish place-names was good, and this is better. Yet there remains much to be done before the full and flawless book of English place-names can appear. The early charters must be re-dated; for many bearing dates of the seventh and eighth centuries are copies of two or three hundred years later, and should not be quoted to show forms of the time they claim to date from. The whole 'Cartularium Saxonum,' indeed, needs re-dating by the paleographers. It lacks an index, too, which would have prevented Mr. Johnston from deriving Purfleet as O.E. *pur-flæt*, "snipe creek," since he would have found it in the charters as *pirig flæt*, and thus "pear-tree creek"; while the same charter from which the compiler has transcribed *batrices ege* and *badrices ege* as *Batriceseye* (Battersea) would have given him also *wendles wurthe*, an earlier form for Wandsworth than those taken from Domesday. But thousands of older spellings lie hidden in the archives, and for want of these the investigator retires on Searle's 'Onomasticon Saxonum,' and elucidates name after name as from Ceadda, Tila, Wamba, Eadburh, Marlesweden, or another worthy. We think the author too fond of this safe but feeble move. For instance, Brackley, Brackenthwaite, and the rest he refers to one Bracca, on the ground that "there is no word like the modern *bracken* in O.E." But Jellinghaus (one of the first to establish the method, though Mr. Johnston has not mentioned his work) and Skeat are against him. Phonology is delusive, and documentary proof must be preferred. It is the missing early spelling that will decide between the interpretation here supplied of Stepney as from "*ret stithan hydde*," at the stout, strong landing-stage, or hythe," and the faultless phonological

deduction from "Stybba's heath," which Mr. Ancombe has printed.

When on Welsh ground the compiler moves with surer foot; less corruption has occurred in place-names, since one language only has conditioned their development. This circumstance has rather tempted him to find Celtic roots for his Western English settlements, for Dyrham and Leonard. As we enter the glamour of the Atlantic littoral, that suspicion of the traditional, "of old, unhappy, far-off things," of saints and heroes, leaves the mind even of the delver into toponymy; and Mr. Johnston, who doubts St. Osyth in East Anglia, welcomes a congregation of the hallowed in Wales and Cornwall. It is strange to find many tautological names where the English added their own words for wood, hill, and meadow to Celtic syllables already bearing that very meaning—Bredon-on-the-Hill, for instance, being composed of Welsh *bre*, O.E. *dūn*, Mod.E. *hill*, all with the same significance.

Zachrisson's work on the influence of Anglo-Norman on our place-names has not been used to the best advantage; but we are glad to notice the human interest of many great families whose tiny French hamlets stood sponsors to our English villages.

Slips there must be in so large a book, and it seems well to mention them in case of a revised edition. It is stated that there are only four *-bys* in Durham; we find nine places with this ending. On p. 73 Hay (Brecon) is derived from Fr. *haie*, and on p. 296 from O.E. *hege*. The ending *-ingum* is not a genitive plural, as stated on p. 55, but a dative. We have never found O.E. *cota*, "a cot or cote," except in this book. Mr. Johnston identifies Hwitanwyllesgeat, mentioned in the 'O.E. Chronicle' for 942, with the mouth of the Witham, against phonology and geography, which both point to Whitwell, Derbyshire, between Dore (Sheffield) and the Humber, and forming with these places the northern boundary of Mercia. The second element of Tidwell is not, we think *wæl*, but probably the far more common *wielle*, *wylle*, as the 1,300 forms in *-wil*, *-ville*, *-vil*, clearly show.

The derivation of Muswell Hill from *must*, "new wine," is poetic and convivial, but incredible. Under the reference Farcet we may note that *feares heafod* is possibly "swine's head," and that the forms from O.E. *færh*, *færh*, "a hog," will account for some of our names in *Far*, *Fer*, like the Surrey and Salisbury Farleighs. For Nooton we suggest that, as in the surnames Nash, Noakes, the *-n* of the demonstrative has adhered to its following noun, and that the first element is O.E. *ac*, "oak," as in Ockley.

The last word must be of congratulation to the author, whose leisure hours have been spent to such good purpose; he will not miss the reward due to his industry and judgment. There are over 5,000 place-names explained, and the carping philologist can challenge only a few dozen derivations.

*Poems.* By Maurice Maeterlinck. Done into English Verse by Bernard Miall. (Methuen & Co., 7s. net.)

THE poems of M. Maeterlinck read strangely in a translation. When a writer has made an idiom peculiarly his own, the mere rendering of his metaphors and tricks of style into another language is in itself insufficient. It is as if an attempt was made to transfer an elaborate scheme of decoration from the room for which Morris designed it into a chamber differing from the first in shape, light, and outlook. Mr. Miall, in his valiant effort to produce a literal rendering in the original metre, does no better than the crowd of translators who have sought to reproduce with exactitude the curious felicity of Horace, and ruin subtle effects. Sometimes there is a fatal difference between the French and its English equivalent. For example, the line

And at times I found a virgin, flushed and sweating, in a grotto of ice!

seems unpoetical, whereas the original, with the words "*une vierge en sueur*," does not. In the fifteen songs which follow "*Serres Chaudes*" in Mr. Miall's version, the frequent suggestion of the inadequacy of the words to convey the full meaning of the original has been lost. There somehow seems to be more meaning in

*Il souffre peut-être....*

than in

*Lest he be in pain.*

The difference is obviously due in part to the fact that the original ends upon an unstressed syllable, but that is not the only reason. Elsewhere Mr. Miall has to fall back upon archaisms, such as "*sains*," and he renders

*Elle l'enchaîna dans une grotte*

by

*She chained her in a cavern frore.*

The songs, indeed, have tried the translator's ingenuity to its utmost. We notice that here he has to a large extent given up the attempt to be literally accurate. In the original of Song XI. every line begins either with "*Ma mère*" or "*Ma fille*," but one would not imagine this from the English version. The fear of something like anticlimax, moreover, has led Mr. Miall to treat the last stanza of many poems with considerable freedom.

With all these imperfections, however, these translations undoubtedly enable English readers to come in contact with the general atmosphere of M. Maeterlinck's verse. "*Serres Chaudes*" was his earliest work. The unrelieved introspection of these poems contains much of the material of his plays in a recognizable, although undeveloped form. Apart from that, they have little interest. They are overburdened by their elaborate symbolism. Hothouses, crystal domes, bell-glasses, and deep caverns are represented as the receptacles of the poet's soul, which, in its turn, flourishes within, an uneasy exotic of many hues. It is unlikely that future generations will regard these poems as more than interesting specimens of the lilies and languors which had a vogue during the nineteenth century.

*What is Living and What is Dead of the Philosophy of Hegel.* By Benedetto Croce. English Translation by Douglas Ainslie. (Macmillan & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

MR. DOUGLAS AINSLIE has followed up his English versions of Croce's works on *Æsthetics* and on the *Philosophy of the Practical* by an adequate English rendering of an interesting essay in which the same author proposes to set forth the truth and error in the philosophy of Hegel, starting with the assumption that the centre of that philosophy consists in the Hegelian logic.

The translator's enthusiasm for his author is admirable. We must, however, confess that we do not share it. We are far from contesting the value and suggestiveness of Croce's work in *æsthetics*; but we are convinced that his contributions to logic, and in particular to the study of the Hegelian logic, are of considerably less importance than is assumed by many. In a laudatory Introduction to the book before us the translator speaks of it, and its possible influence in England, in terms which seem almost grotesque when we remember the work done in exposition and criticism of Hegelianism in this country by Hutchison Stirling, Wallace, John and Edward Caird, Mr. F. H. Bradley, Prof. Pringle-Pattison, Prof. Baillie, and Dr. McTaggart. None the less, the book in its English dress is likely to be of service as an introduction to the study of Hegelianism; and passages in it show real insight into the point of view of Hegel himself.

As regards Croce's general attitude to Hegelianism, we may say that he accepts the distinction between *Reason*—the point of view from which Truth can be shown to be always a synthesis of opposites—and *Understanding*, the instrument of mathematics and the natural sciences, which is essentially analytical; but the possibility of a logical evolution of the various "*categories*" or ways of viewing Reality, and the application of the forms of this logical process to the interpretation of Nature and History as a development through "*thesis*," "*antithesis*," and "*synthesis*," are repudiated as involving a cardinal error of far-reaching consequence.

The method of the Hegelian logic is less mysterious than Hegel makes it appear. We begin by the affirmation of an extremely partial and abstract conception of what is real; and the demonstrable imperfection of our conception compels us to "*negate*" it, i.e., to affirm its opposite as equally true. But the opposite, in its turn, is no less imperfect when compared with the full character of concrete reality. Hence we are further compelled to negate our first negation by a conception which includes both the original affirmation and its opposite as subordinate aspects. The process is repeated in the case of the new "*category*" with a like result, and thus we pass through a continuous series of triads, from the simplest and most abstract conception, that of mere *being*, to that of a complete all-inclusive Experience the "*Absolute*

Idea." It is the validity of this logical evolution that Croce rejects. Now it has often been shown that there is no inherent logical necessity in the order of the "*categories*" as they appear in the Hegelian logic; the process is dependent at every stage on experience, if we make "*experience*" include the mind's experience of its own nature. Thus, Mr. F. H. Bradley observed,

"The opposition between the Real in the fragmentary character in which the mind possesses it (consciously affirms it) and the true Reality felt within the mind, is the moving cause of that unrest which sets up the dialectical process";

and

"before the mind there is a single conception, but the mind itself engages in the process, operates on the *datum*, and produces the result."

the so-called "*logical*" evolution.

Croce's view of the process of passing from partial to fuller truth is closely akin to what Mr. Bradley here suggests; but it is independently stated, and developed into a "*theory of degrees*." The process may be expressed symbolically thus: *a* and *b* represent two such degrees, with *b* as the higher degree, when, though *a* can be realized without *b*, *b* cannot be realized without *a* :—

"Goodness without truth is impossible, since it is impossible to will the good without thinking it; truth without goodness is possible."

By developing this conception of degrees of truth we are delivered from the rigid schematism of the Hegelian dialectic, which leads, as Croce shows (e.g., p. 97), to many paradoxes, the most intolerable being that Art and Religion are two abstractions which possess truth only in Philosophy, the synthesis of both.

In the definitely critical part of the book the author charges Hegel with confusing the theory of opposites and the theory of "*distincts*" (this awkward and unnecessary term is the translator's coinage):

"He conceived the connection of these degrees dialectically, in the manner of the dialectic of opposites, and applied to this connection the triadic form."—P. 95.

This is vigorously developed against Hegel's view that the successive stages of the "*categories*" can be detected in Nature and History in the same order in which they appear in "*Logic*." It is undoubtedly true that many of the results obtained by treating physics, ethics, religion, and history in the light of this doctrine are arbitrary, untrustworthy, or even false. Nevertheless, Croce's book seems to us to constitute one more proof that to regard the philosophy of Hegel exclusively in the light of the technicalities of the Hegelian logic is to take an imperfect and even distorted view. It is in history that Hegel's real strength lies.

"History [says Prof. Pringle-Pattison] lived in his hands anew—the past being no longer indifferent to the present, but linked to it indissolubly in one great process of development.... When Hegel is at his best, his profound knowledge of the past is matched by the sympathetic insight which



enables him to go straight to the matter in hand and lay bare its inner significance."

The true way into the philosophy of Hegel, from the point of view of metaphysics, is through the development of the philosophy of Kant, and, from the point of view of history, through the study of Hegel's own "voyage of discovery," the 'Phänomenologie des Geistes,' now available in English through the labours of Prof. Baillie of Aberdeen.

Signor Croce's study of Hegelianism seems to us to be useful as much in the way of warning "how not to do it" as in the way of positive guidance. But there can be no doubt as to the actual interest of Croce's thought at the present time. His affinities with thinkers so different as Bergson and Hegel are evident; and in the special matter of the interpretation of history, his view, like that of Hegel, appears to involve an elevation of history into philosophy, but in a way quite different from that which Hegel had in view. All these topics enter into the subject of Croce's larger work, 'Logica come Scienza del Concetto Puro' (second edition, Bari, 1909), of which, it may be hoped, an English version will appear at no distant date.

*Old Calabria.* By Norman Douglas.  
(Martin Secker, 15s. net.)

It is long since we have had the good fortune to come across an Italian travel-book of this calibre. 'Siren Land' showed that Mr. Douglas was a scholar of wide attainments and marked individuality, with a style of real distinction, a sense of humour, and a good knowledge of the South. But it did not reveal an undiscovered country as does the volume before us.

"Nobody travels south of Rome," said Mr. Douglas's friend the deputy, and, if we except Naples and Capri—Siren Land, in fact—this is as true of Italians as of foreigners. Calabria is the heart of the reactionary South, that thorn in the side of the progressive and industrial North—the poor relation of Italy, who is hardly ever mentioned, much less visited, even by the landed proprietors who draw large revenues from their estates there, notably from the great olive plantations. Malaria and earthquakes, misgovernment and brigandage, have reduced the once prosperous Magna Græcia to the Calabria we know to-day. It emerges from obscurity for a moment during the conflict between the Papacy and the Empire, in spite of the raids of the corsairs to which it was subjected for a thousand years, then sinks once more into hopeless misery under its foreign masters. It experienced Bourbon rule at its very worst. Brigandage could hardly be carried to more atrocious lengths than it was by Parafante, Fra Diavolo, and the other *capi-massi* who were let loose upon the unhappy country by its former rulers during the French occupation.

Nor have the methods of the present régime been such as to overcome the Calabrian's not unnatural suspicion of his rulers. The system of taxation, which seems to be deliberately arranged so as to strangle every attempt at development in its infancy, is a favourite butt for Mr. Douglas's caustic, yet kindly pen, as are also the corruption and inefficiency of the municipalities. In this case "Italia non farà da sé." Calabria is looking to America for her regeneration. Already a large part of the money in the province comes from across the Atlantic, where most of her able-bodied sons are to be found. It is this rather terrible *Americano*, returning home with well-lined pockets to buy a piece of land and build a house, which he will call "Villa Brooklyn," "New York," or something like it, who raises the standard of comfort and widens the mental horizon of his native town. Even in the remotest districts Mr. Douglas found himself being continually addressed in English.

Italian rule may have failed to overcome the Calabrian's innate dislike of being governed, and the earthquakes are, of course, beyond its control. But it is at least wrestling manfully with the other two evils—malaria and brigandage. The success of the campaign against malaria is one of the glories of modern Italy, while the telegraph and improved means of communication have apparently ensured the canonization of Musolino as the last of the brigands. It is astonishing to find that Mr. Douglas could cross Aspromonte without an armed escort. Unfortunately, the chapter on Musolino, the one hero of the South to-day, is omitted in our copy, as is also that on malaria, to which, we think, our author rightly ascribes the downfall of Sybaris and the ruin of Magna Græcia. His explanation of the still *molle* Tarentum by its three thousand years of sirocco is as convincing as it is characteristic.

This book is not likely to attract the ordinary tourist to Calabria. In only three towns did Mr. Douglas find civilized hotel accommodation, while more than once, as at the sadly misnamed Taverna, he could not procure even food for a single meal after a long tramp, much less a clean bed. His picture of the filth of a large town like San Giovanni is certainly instructive. Strange as it may appear, the establishment of the kingdom of Italy seems to have driven the English traveller from Calabria. In earlier days the chief towns were generally included in the grand tour. But the latest English traveller, so far as we are aware, who has left a record of his wanderings off the beaten track in this region is Edward Lear, and his book dates from the last years of Bourbon rule. There is much talk of utilizing the huge new reservoir that is being constructed to turn the Sila, the great central forest which Mr. Douglas crossed from end to end, into a fashionable summer resort. But by the time it is ready the forest itself will probably have disappeared under the onslaughts of the wood-cutting companies that are exploiting it, exactly as the forests of

Sardinia are now vanishing, and with it the principal sources of the water supply.

But to us the chief charm of Mr. Douglas's book lies in the knowledge it shows of the Southern Italians. He has lived among these people off and on for thirty years, and he brings them before us to the life. Nothing could be better than his descriptions of the pilgrimage to Sant' Angelo from Manfredonia; the festival of the Madonna di Pollino, which again recalls Sardinia; the Albanian wedding at S. Demetrio; or the search for a Luigi whose nickname one does not happen to know. In his amusing list of nicknames, Mr. Douglas gives the masculine of Paponessa as Tripone; but the reviewer remembers a Tattoriello Pappone, as well as a coachman who called his horse Pappone, though the word may well have applied rather to their powers of eating than to their appearance. Here is our author's explanation of the charm of the peasant:—

"The Italian peasant who speaks in the language of Homer and Virgil and Boccaccio is easily invested with a halo of martyrdom: it is delightful to sympathise with men who combine the manners of Louis Quatorze with the profiles of Augustus or Plato, and who still recall, in many of their traits, the pristine life of Odyssean days."

His account of an important difference between the Southern men and ourselves gives further proof of his insight. Calabria, we may remark, has produced many thinkers.

"In mundane matters, where the personal equation dominates, their judgment is apt to be turbid and perverse; but as one rises into questions of pure intelligence, it becomes serenely impartial. We, on the other hand, who are pre-eminently clear-sighted in worldly concerns of law and government and in all subsidiary branches of mentality, cannot bring ourselves to reason dispassionately on non-practical subjects."

Mr. Douglas's chapters on the religion of the South are among the best in the book. We wonder whether his earlier wanderings ever brought him to Scalea on the west coast. If so, was he shown the ruins of the house where Judas Iscariot was born between that town and the primitive village of Casaletto? They tell you how, exactly as in the story of Ædipus, Judas discovered that he had killed his father and married his mother. The local priest could not possibly absolve him from such a crime, and sent him on to the Bishop, who sent him to the Pope, who advised him to go to the Holy Land, where Christ was at that time preaching. He obeyed, and everything happened as in the Gospel narrative. This legend seems to us to epitomize the religious question of this part of the world.

We have touched on only a few points in this interesting book, which should appeal not merely to lovers of Italy, but also to every one who appreciates good literature for its own sake. It is well illustrated with photographs, but it deserved a better and more clearly printed map.



*The Conquering Jew.* By John Fraser. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

This book, written by Mr. Fraser in the bold journalistic style befitting his reputation as a traveller, is an exuberant record of the accomplishments of the Jews. There is hardly an achievement—from the writing of the Bible to the introduction of cheap tailoring, from the discovery of America to the reorganization of the restaurant business—for which, according to Mr. Fraser, the world is not indebted to the Jews. Not only was Columbus financed by the Jews—the great voyager himself had Jewish blood in his veins. This is one of the innumerable statements we are invited to accept on the bare word of Mr. Fraser. "There is ground for believing"—he omits to indicate what it is—"it was a Jew, Luis de Torres, who was the first European to set foot on American soil." To Luis de Torres also is awarded the distinction of having discovered a more precious thing to many than America itself. "The man who discovered tobacco," we are told most positively, "was a Jew." We do not say that these statements lack further support; we merely point out that the author does not quote his authorities.

Mr. Fraser, surveying the various spheres of human activity, recognizes great Jewish names in them all. Among musicians the Jews can claim Wagner, as well as Mr. Landon Ronald; among authors, Heine no less than Mr. Walter Emanuel; among politicians, Disraeli equally with Mr. Herbert Samuel. His researches have not enabled him to suggest that any Jewish blood flowed in the veins of Homer, Shakespeare, or Dante. "It is to be admitted that there is no long gallery of Jews who have won abiding fame as authors—though, of course," he somewhat quaintly adds, "the Old Testament may be quoted." But Mr. Fraser has some consolation for the Jew who may sorrow over this admission. "Of the Lord Mayors of London, five have been Jews." That is an achievement upon which not even the most critical reader will feel inclined to throw the slightest doubt. The supremacy of the Israelites in the commercial world is asserted in the most sweeping terms: "All modern commercial enterprise, represented by joint stock banks, trusts, syndicates, Stock Exchange speculation, even the great department stores, were originated by the Jews." Are there not great banking concerns which were started without Jewish aid? Do all the "great department stores" in the West End, even the oldest among them, bear conspicuously Jewish names? But why trouble to be incredulous? The "iron heel of assertion" can sometimes beat a rather pretty tune on the highway of fact.

By their increasing numbers, as well as their astonishing achievements, the Jews have succeeded in impressing Mr. Fraser's imagination. Here he is in a statistical mood:—

"Of the 12,000,000 Jews, 9,000,000 live in Europe, and of these 6,000,000 are in Russia alone. Half a century ago there

were only 50,000 Jews in the United States; to-day there are 2,000,000, and of these about one-half live in New York State.... Asia has a little over 400,000, Africa 300,000, Australia 20,000, Great Britain 250,000, France 100,000, Germany 600,000, Italy 35,000, Rumania 266,000, Austria 1,235,000, Netherlands 104,000, Canada 60,000, Argentina 40,000, Brazil 3,000. As part of the Asiatic total there are 180,000 in India, and as part of the African total there are 150,000 in Morocco. Palestine has 85,000."

It is in the fitness of things that America, on which a Jew was the first European to set foot, should be the country in which Jewish influence is growing most rapidly. New York has more Jews than any other city in the world. Some 700,000 have taken up their abode within its gates—more than four times as many as are said to live in London. More than half the two million Jews now residing in the United States, driven from Russia and Austria-Hungary by persecution, have followed in the wake of Luis de Torres within the past ten years. The New World seems, indeed, to be the old Promised Land. In all the quarters of the globe in which the twelve millions of Jews have settled, especially in the countries in which they are free to compete with Gentiles on equal terms, Mr. Fraser sees them growing fast in numbers and power:

"In all the history of his race the Jew never occupied so commanding a position in the world as he does to-day—so commanding a position that the Gentile shivers when he marvels what will be the consequence."

Let the Gentile cease to be afraid. Mr. Fraser, having made his flesh creep, has a theory to soothe him, which has been developed, we add, by Dr. Rupp in 'The Jews of To-day,' noticed by us on July 12th, 1913. The Jew, though conquering, will never conquer. What has been the secret of his preservation in the past? The persecution which has kept him separate from the rest of the world. When he ceases to be persecuted he will be assimilated. Already the Jews are a chameleon-like race. In England they acquire English characteristics, in France they exhibit Gallic tendencies, in the United States they are equally affected by their environment. The religious faith of their fathers is being superseded by agnosticism wherever the necessary standard of education is reached. Their racial instincts are being weakened by mixed marriages. "In Germany," says Mr. Fraser, "there are twenty-two mixed marriages compared with one hundred purely Jewish marriages." So he predicts that eventually the Jews will be denationalized. In their brightest hour of triumph he vigorously tolls their knell. Not that the qualities which have enabled them to persist will be lost to the world. "The Jew will live in future generations of other races."

Thus does Mr. Fraser, having flattered the Jew, console the Gentile. But his theory requires for its effective presentation a nicer historical sense, a broader grasp of facts, and a more judicial temper than he has brought to the task.

*My March to Timbuctoo.* By General Joffre. With a Biographical Introduction by Ernest Dimnet. (Chatto & Windus, 2s. net.)

THIS account of the Timbuctoo Expedition first appeared, in French, as long ago as 1895, and the Abbé Dimnet, who writes the Preface to the English edition, thinks that "it is, and will probably remain, the only published work of General Joffre." It is "a soldier's report," and nothing more.

The great war makes it difficult to pay serious attention to an African expedition which was never of the first importance. But the volume before us will be bought for its author's name, and, having been bought, will be read, not so much for General Joffre's part in it as for the sake of the admirable Preface, which tells a good deal that has hitherto not been known about the French Commander-in-Chief and his family. From it we learn that the Joffres came from the old French province of Roussillon, and that, when young Joffre was at school at Perpignan, he was "something of a star." He was very young for his class, and "almost a prodigy for his mathematical proficiency."

At the outbreak of the war of 1870 Joffre was appointed sub-lieutenant in a regiment of engineers, and was sent to one of the Paris forts. There he remained throughout the campaign, and saw little or nothing of field operations. His advancement was extremely slow, and he remained a captain for an unusual number of years. It was not until he attained higher rank that any one thought of him as a successful soldier; but from the time that he became a Brigadier-General, in 1901, rapid promotion was his lot.

Of his "incapacity to cope with words" we are told again and again; but quotations from his rare addresses and speeches show the businesslike method of the man, and reveal his energy as a strategist and organizer. He is described as one who accepts responsibility, and claims the initiative which should go with it.

As to the soldier's narrative itself, there is little to be said now. It deals with ancient history, and is so curt and so strictly confined to business that it is not likely to be widely read. But throughout one sees clearly the thoroughness of the General, his capacity for work and for the conduct of any expedition—great or small.

In the record of the journey to Timbuctoo there are many little items which are valuable for the light they throw on the extraordinary primitiveness of that African city as it was when the French reached it. But in the twenty years which have passed since General Joffre wrote many things have changed; a good deal is out of date; and there is now room for a new work on the district.

On p. 144 the translator in a foot-note says that General Joffre was himself wounded in the expedition; but the text appears to contradict this, and the translator or editor seems to have turned two people into three.

## FICTION.

*Alice and a Family.* By St. John G. Ervine. (Maunsell & Co., 6s.)

THIS story of South London life, of which Alice is the heroine, is excellent. From the moment when the masterful young woman makes the youthful hero put his first "alf-a-sovereign" in the "Poce Office" till she finally marries his widowed father to her widowed mother, she controls the situation—and us. The thing of most general human import in the book is, perhaps, the way opinion is apt to be changed by the realization of Post Office finance. The 2½ per cent interest it gives for all the trouble of taking care of ten shillings represents but 3d. at the end of a whole year, during which it withholds the money from the actual use of the owner. The girl's commonsense refusal to support the "family" views concerning an ostentatious funeral reminds the reviewer of an occasion when, having advanced a sum for a like purpose, he received as a thank-offering a most elaborate fourfold programme of obsequies. Now that we are marvelling at the cheerful fortitude that our men are showing on the field of battle, it is well to remember that it is the same spirit which upholds our women in their fight against poverty.

*The Woman in the Car.* By Richard Marsh. (Fisher Unwin, 6s.)

MR. MARSH was in a particularly generous mood when he wrote this highly complicated story. Can the most exacting lover of melodramatic fiction reasonably expect two separate murders in the opening chapter? A pretty girl in a "greenish frock" stabs a man at Piccadilly Circus soon after midnight, and mysteriously disappears in the startled crowd. About an hour later a big motor-car belonging to a countess is found outside the Climax Club, the mutilated body of the chauffeur "rigged up" upon the front seat, and all the luxurious appointments of the car a "reek of blood." Poisoning, elopement, shamming death, impersonation—hardly one of the elements of melodrama is missing in this curiously bewildering tale. Mr. Marsh contrives to keep its many threads fairly well in his hands, though he allows some of his mysterious creations to drop out of the narrative without the slightest indication of their fate. A little less prodigality in the way of incident might have improved the book, which, on the whole, is rather a favourable specimen of its class. But after all, if it were less of a burlesque, it would not be nearly so amusing.

*The Rat-Pit.* By Patrick MacGill. (Jenkins, 6s.)

THE author of 'Children of the Dead End' has given us a second powerful novel which contains even more sordid incidents, and the sordidness is less relieved by gleams of humour. In fact, the danger of the author, haunted himself with the misery in the world, passing on

such an obsession to his readers is a very real one. In a time of great tragedy we are more ready, perhaps, to welcome a novel which helps us to adjust our perspective better than this book.

As a portrayal of the women counterparts to the men in his former work it may serve a purpose. We are not, unfortunately, in a position to deny that the life of fallen women reaches lower depths of degradation than that of the vagrant class among men, though we shall cherish doubts concerning the writer's opening scenes of Irish life as long as we can. It is not that we do not believe that there are extremes of selfishness to be found among the Irish priesthood and merchants who in out-of-the-way parts grind the poor; but, if these pictures are taken from actual life, then Mr. MacGill has neglected a duty in not furnishing the world with chapter and verse. The worst evil revealed in recent factory reports is the practice of paying outworkers with goods instead of money—i.e., trucking with outworkers; but Mr. MacGill makes no allusion to this.

*Night Wings.* By Morice Gerard. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

THERE is a certain restraint in the *dénouement* of this story which the dramatic incidents of the earlier chapters would hardly lead the reader to expect, and it gives a semblance of probability to the details of hostile aircraft which watched the movements of our fleet while the question of peace or war hung in the balance. The publishers' note states that the tale is founded on an incident which actually occurred when war with Germany was imminent in 1911; but from internal evidence we should imagine that a possible event of last August must have been in the author's mind, for the history of aeronautics is so recent that the steps in its development can easily be traced, and the aircraft of this book are better equipped than they were in 1911.

Incidentally, the author shows some carelessness in speaking of these weapons of war. His hero's invention is spoken of indiscriminately as a biplane, an aeroplane, and an airship: as it carried a crew of four in a car, we conclude that it was the last-named.

*Battles of Life.* By Austin Philips. (Secker, 6s.)

OF the twelve short stories contained in this book, the majority strike us as ephemeral, and hardly worthy of the imposing title. A laboured carefulness and restraint in style strip from the more dramatic sketches much of their interest. 'Number Twenty-Seven,' a study of the power of a man's will over his body, is curious and absorbing. 'Not in the Newspapers' is the only one of the tales with a topical interest, and it is so far convincing that it arouses speculation as to the locality of the treachery and the identity of the traitor.

The book reveals a considerable amount about the author—his education and

favourite games—and arouses admiration for his knowledge of numerous and diverse walks of life, from service in the Army and Navy to porcelain collecting and professional athleticism.

*Mrs. Latham's Extravagance.* By Thomas Cobb. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

MRS. LATHAM'S extravagance lies in denuding herself of the fortune which stands as a barrier between her and the man whom she jilted in her youth. The idea of giving it away all at once does not seem to have struck her, but she has some engaging ways of spending her thousands and of guiding the fortunes of a vacillating artist and the gentle girl whom he has deserted for her own more vital personality. We find it a little hard to believe that the artist, after behaving like a cad, would be capable of the act of supreme self-sacrifice which the imperious lady demands of him, but the opportunity of posing, even to himself, as a martyr might prove irresistible. However, everybody's troubles are swept away after providing the material for a readable, if somewhat slight story.

*Edgar Chirrup.* By Peggy Webling. (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

CONSIDERED as the chief actors in a rather unsatisfactory plot, Miss Webling's characters are disappointing—puppets whose too visible strings are pulled when their action is needed; but in the numerous digressions they are delightful people. Edgar Chirrup, himself a popular comedian, appears to have attained fame through a tendency to misdirected knight-errantry; but that may be misjudging him, as the author carefully points out that she is dealing with his private, not his public life. Mr. Beulah, the "smooth man," is unpleasantly reminiscent of Uriah Heep.

Miss Webling has a fund of quiet humour and a genuine gift of pathos, but she will have to take care that the habit of sympathetic portrayal does not degenerate into mere sentimentality.

*The Turbulent Duchess.* By Percy James Brebner. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

AT the end of the seventeenth century the Duchess ruled over one of the petty states which have been absorbed into the German Empire. She was a beautiful, but wilful young woman, who disregarded the advice and entreaties of her ministers, ignored the etiquette of Courts, and proved a constant thorn in the flesh to neighbouring rulers. The story concerns her choice of a husband among the numerous suitors who came a-wooing, but—like the princess of the fairy-tale—she found one too fat and another too thin, and as she also scented (not without reason) foreign intrigue behind every one of them, decision was a difficult matter. However, she found the right man. The romance is a stirring one in the style of 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' including spies, kidnapping, secret panels, and other useful ingredients of adventure.



## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

IN *British Historical and Political Orations from the Twelfth to the Twentieth Century* ("Everyman's Library," Dent, 1s. net), Mr. Ernest Rhys, the editor of this excellent series, has displayed a nice discrimination in his harvest from the vast field of English speechmaking. He has not overloaded his wagon with the products of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but has laid earlier times under judicious contribution as well. Strafford's defence against his impeachment for high treason, with its famous sneer at the Scots, is, for instance, a happy choice. Fox's speech of February 3rd, 1800, on peace with France, may appear to occupy an inordinate amount of space, especially as it begins with an intimation that he did not "mean to go at length into the discussion of this great question"; but then diffuseness was Fox's weak point. Mr. Rhys might, however, have found room for Lord Derby, the Prime Minister, a genuine orator, though of the silver age; but that is his only omission of any importance.

We notice two other additions to "Everyman's Library" which are attractive. Arthur Young's well-known *Travels in France and Italy* has been furnished with a capital Introduction by Mr. Thomas Okey. Not only are the writings of that indomitable agriculturist aptly criticized, but also the man himself and his habits of thought receive appreciative treatment. Mr. Okey has paid a pious pilgrimage to Bradfield and Lavenham, and his impressions are full of interest to Young's devotees.

Mr. L. Cecil Jane ushers in Mignet's *History of the French Revolution* with a sound, safe Introduction which avoids unnecessary controversy, but puts Mignet's point of view with fairness and ability. Mignet wrote too close to events to be able to tell the whole truth, yet his justification of the Revolution as inevitable can be accepted. We agree with Mr. Jane that he did his best to be impartial, though in the case of that futile personage Lafayette his enthusiasm ran away with him.

It must be assumed that Mr. Hilton Young's book on *The System of National Finance* (Smith & Elder, 7s. 6d. net) was prepared for publication several months ago, as the author speaks in his Preface as if he were breaking new ground. This is not now strictly the case. "The Financial System of the United Kingdom," by Mr. Henry Higgs, has recently provided students with a guide to the national method of keeping accounts. The present volume, however, is distinctly fuller. The author discusses in great detail the procedure, within Parliament and without, by which money is raised, banked, and spent.

He has little to add in the way of criticism. He disapproves of the secrecy surrounding the deposits at the Bank of England of the separate Government departments, and regards the opportunities allowed in the House of Commons for the reconsideration of every vote in Committee of Supply on Report as a waste of time. The statement on p. 14 that "The office of First Lord [of the Treasury] is honorary" may be misunderstood. The book concludes with a plea for economy and watchfulness, because "a tax is a bad thing. . . . Could we do without taxes altogether, we should all be better off." Does Mr. Young really believe that taxes on beer and spirits, for example, are unmitigated evils? And what of the million persons now in receipt of Old-Age Pensions?

THE fifth and penultimate volume of Messrs. Macmillan's illustrated edition of Macaulay's *History of England* (10s. 6d. net) covers the period between the autumn of 1691 and the spring of 1696. The editor prepares us for the comparatively domestic matters which engaged the attention of the King when he returned from the Netherlands by the frontispiece, which reproduces the design of some curious William and Mary pottery from the collection of Dr. Glaisher, as well as by a satirical print of a tea-party in the time of Queen Anne. But the scene soon changes to the sombre Pass of Glencoe, depicted in colour after a drawing by G. F. Robson in the Sutherland Collection. Of towns we are shown Manchester, in an engraving by S. and N. Birch; St. Bartholomew's Fair in London, copied from a fan; and the first home of the Bank of England, from an engraving preserved in the British Museum, as well as Covent Garden by Nicholls. The struggle with the Grand Monarque still affords to the poets and print-makers plentiful occasion for satire and adulation. The taking and retaking of Namur are illustrated, not only by engravings, but also by Prior's smart retort to Boileau's rapturous Ode. The bombardment of Dieppe inspired a thrilling mezzotint by Robinson. The fall of Antwerp and Namur, and the bombardment of the Dardanelles, have recently provided our artists with similar themes; but the modern facile methods of reproduction and the demand for rapid work handicap those who cater for our weekly illustrated papers. In no case, however, could the commander of the Emden or the Blücher emulate in picturesqueness the portrait of Jean Bart, the daring French freebooter, who harried the trade of the North Sea, and raided the coast of Northumberland in 1692.

Portraits of English statesmen by Kneller and others again form a prominent feature. We could, perhaps, have spared some of these if their place had been taken by broadsheets illustrating the most brilliant part of this volume—Macaulay's comments on the Recoinage Bill. Some of the medals reproduced are particularly attractive.

IN spite of its American origin and application, *Elementary Principles of Economics*, by Richard T. Ely and George Ray Wicker (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.), has enjoyed a considerable success among English students during the ten years since its first publication. Mr. L. L. Price has now revised the book for the use of such readers. He has avoided making any alterations of theory; and the changes he has made mainly consist in the substitution of English for American examples. In place of the brief sketch of the industrial history of the United States, with which the book began, Mr. Price supplies a corresponding sketch of England on lines similar to those of his own excellent "Short History of English Commerce and Industry." In the brief section on public finance a like substitution has been made. In its new form the broad-minded work of Profs. Ely and Wicker should enjoy a wide circulation.

VOL. IV. has been published of *West Wales Historical Records: the Annual Magazine of the Historical Society of West Wales* (Carmarthen, Spurrell). West Wales, for the purposes of this Society, means the three western counties of South Wales only, and occasionally Gower, which in early times was more closely associated with the western area than with Glamorgan, and is still in the diocese of St. David's. The present volume, which runs to some 300 pages, contains the second (and concluding) instalment of ab-

stracts of documents relating to Carmarthen Castle—a really valuable contribution to the history of Wales, owing to the importance of Carmarthen right down to the Civil War.

There are also further instalments of marriage bonds of West Wales and Gower, and of an annotated list of Pembrokeshire incumbents. Of more general interest, though scarcely in the category of "records," is a descriptive illustrated list, compiled by Mr. Herbert M. Vaughan, of some eighty old book-plates of West Wales, some of them of extreme rarity.

IN an interesting Introduction to *A Renaissance Courtesy-Book: Galateo of Manners and Behaviours* (Grant Richards, 12s. net), Prof. J. E. Spingarn shows that treatises of the sort were common during the Renaissance as an effort to reform—by direct precept—the objectionable table customs which men especially seem to have carried down from the barbarians who overran the Empire. The pertinacity of these may be inferred from the fact that they are noted here, in a book first published in 1556, and had still to be pointed out by the Earl of Chesterfield two centuries later. Most of these early treatises are long since dead and forgotten. The present little volume has survived, possibly by reason of its literary merit, though as it was almost immediately translated from its original Italian into French, Latin, Spanish, and German, as well as English, its popularity would seem due to its value as a reforming agent, and to the social position of its author, the Archbishop of Benevento. But it lives, perhaps, not on account of its repudial of nasty or disgusting offences against decency, but by virtue of the Archbishop's discourse on the art of telling a story, or polite conversation, which may be read and studied with advantage by many young men and women of the present day as a check on the almost fashionable bad manners.

Although the copy before us bears an English publisher's name, it does so exceptionally. The book, produced in artistic style, is printed and published in the United States as part of the "Humanists' Library," from a copy of the Elizabethan translation in the British Museum.

WE have on our table a small volume published by the Religious Tract Society, and edited by Flora Klickmann—*The Little Girl's Sewing Book* (1s. net). It "contains lessons in practically all the stitches used in plain needlework, as well as the more useful of the fancy stitches," from running to hairpin work, and diagrams of each. These lessons are introduced into articles on the making of various useful and pretty things, such as ribbon-boxes, sun-bonnets, sachets, pinafores, and dolls' clothes. The illustrations of them are so attractive that nimble fingers will itch to set to work immediately.

Particularly alluring are the lifelike portraits of puppies, peacocks, frisky lambs, and amiable and unamiable cats, which can be worked on canvas in cross-stitch. Unlike many books on needlework, this one is written in simple and readable English, so that not merely a little girl, but even a man, might understand the directions. The charm of the book is increased by the pretty drawings of Hilda Cowham and H. T. Miller, and the rhyming verses by the editor and others.



## PUBLISHERS' SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following notices are a supplement to those given on the 13th inst.

### Theology.

**Studies in Theology: The Environment of Early Christianity**, by the REV. PROF. SAMUEL ANGUS; **The Holy Spirit**, by the REV. PRINCIPAL REES. (Duckworth.)—New volumes in this series of handbooks.

**II Corinthians**. By ALFRED PLUMMER. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—A new volume of the "International Critical Commentary Series."

**Hezekiah to Malachi**. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—"The Greater Men and Women of the Bible Series," Vol. IV.

**Jeremiah to Malachi; Revelation**. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—Vols. XIX. and XX. of "The Great Texts of the Bible Series."

**The Emotions of Jesus**. By PROF. ROBERT LAW. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—A new volume in "The Short Course Series."

**Essays on Problems in Jewish Orthodoxy**. By MEMBERS OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. (Cambridge, Heffer.)—It is felt by various members of Cambridge University that there is a need for a series of pamphlets dealing with problems in Orthodox Judaism from an orthodox standpoint. The purpose of each writer will be to vindicate Orthodox Judaism on its own merits, by demonstrating the compatibility of tradition and modern thought. Otherwise free expression will be given to personal views. Some of the pamphlets to be published are: 'The Place of the Individual in Judaism,' by E. Miller; 'Miracles,' by E. M. Maccoy; 'Intermarriage,' by R. N. Salaman; 'Piyyutim v. Hymns,' by Mrs. Salaman; and 'The Synagogue in History,' by the Rev. A. Cohen.

**Far Hence unto the Gentiles: St. Paul in a New Light**. By LUMEN (Major Samuel). (Simpkin & Marshall.)—The arguments put forward will be found to clash with many hitherto settled convictions. The author seeks to prove that St. Paul was not martyred, but left Rome A.D. 58 for Spain, and proceeded to Britain A.D. 61. He took with him Luke, Timothy, and Mark, and they all lived and died in Britain. St. Paul died A.D. 99, and is buried at Glastonbury.

### Law.

**The Principles of Legal Liability for Trespass and Injuries by Animals**. By W. NEWBY ROBSON. (Cambridge University Press.)—This book aims at a systematic exposition of the principles underlying the law by examining their origin and development, and explaining their present application. It is hoped that it will prove of service to practitioners, also to those who are interested in theories of law.

### Poetry.

**The Anacreontea, &c.** Translated by JUDSON F. DAVIDSON. (Dent.)—A new translation in English verse of the Greek lyrics usually collected under the title 'Anacreontea.' The volume also contains some notes and additional poems in the style of Anacreon, together with an essay on Anacreontic literature.

**War-Time**. By SIR OWEN SEAMAN. (Constable.)—A new volume of verses.

**The Pongo Papers and The Duke of Berwick**. By LORD ALFRED DOUGLAS. Illustrated by DAVID WHITELEW. (Greening.)—A book of nonsense rhymes on the methods and language of scientific controversialists. In the same volume is given 'The Duke of Berwick,' a nonsense rhyme that was privately printed, with some illustrations by Mr. A. Ludovici, in 1902.

### History and Biography.

**A Beacon for the Blind**. The Life of Henry Fawcett, the Blind Postmaster-General of England. By WINIFRED HOLT. (Constable.)—Henry Fawcett was undoubtedly one of the most interesting blind men of modern times. A brilliant student, and a member of that distinguished group which included Sir Leslie Stephen, John Stuart Mill, and Gladstone, he lost his sight in early manhood from a gunshot wound. With high courage he rose superior to this handicap, and, entering politics, became Postmaster-General. Miss Holt has had access to family papers and the assistance of friends.

**Attila and his Huns**. By EDWARD HUTTON. (Constable.)—A study, based on contemporary writers, of the attack of Attila upon civilization, and its defeat by the Roman general Aetius upon the Plain of Chalons. The book is a serious study of the history and geography of the fifth century A.D., and of the Hunnish attack upon the Empire. It has, moreover, a special interest at the present time.

**The Fall of Mary Stuart**. By FRANK A. MUMBY. (Constable.)—The period covered in this book embraces the marriage with Darnley, the assassination of Mary's Piedmontese favourite Riccio, the birth of James VI., the murder of Darnley and the mystery of the Casket letters, the marriage with Bothwell and its tragic sequel in the imprisonment of Mary in Lochleven, her escape and defeat at Langside, and finally her imprisonment on seeking safety in England.

**Twenty Years of my Life**. By DOUGLAS SLADEN. (Constable.)—Mr. Sladen has been fortunate in enjoying the friendship of many notable men and women, and in this volume of reminiscences he has many stories to tell of them. The book is illustrated by the Japanese artist, Mr. Yoshio Markino.

**Adventures in Africa**. By J. B. THORNHILL. (Murray.)—This book contains an account of the South African advance north of the Zambesi, and the opening up of the Southern Congo by Englishmen and Belgians, together with the author's experiences in Portuguese Angola. It describes four years of the life of one of the pioneers of Katanga and his co-workers in the development of the Congo-Zambesi watershed.

**Japan (Madame Chrysanthème)**. By PIERRE LOTI. Translated by LAURA ENSOR. (Laurie.)—Loti's pictorial sense shows to advantage in this account of his stay in Japan. The book is illustrated in colours and half-tone.

**English History relative to European Movements**. By G. H. REED. (Harrap.)—This is an endeavour to show the constant influence of Continental movements upon the history of our own islands.

**Denmark and the Danes**. By WILLIAM J. HARVEY and CHRISTIAN REPPEN. (Fisher Unwin.)—A sympathetic account of recent social, economic, and political movements in Denmark, and a description of the origin and development of institutions peculiar to that country. One of the writers is English and the other Danish, and the book may therefore be described as Denmark seen from within and without.

**Anne Hyde, Duchess of York**. By J. R. HENSLÖWE. (Laurie.)—This book gives from various sources the story of that first wife of James II. who was the mother of two successive reigning Queens of England. Her early youth in Flanders is illustrated by contemporary letters, and leads up to her subsequent life in England as Duchess of York.

**John Mitchel**. By ÉMILE MONTÉGUT. (Maunsell.)—This book gives a study of Irish Nationalism. Mr. J. M. Hone writes the Introduction.

**Makers of the Kirk: a History of the Church in Scotland**. By T. RATCLIFFE BARNETT. (Foulis.)—Mr. Barnett's narrative includes such famous figures as John Knox, George Buchanan, the Erskines, Jupiter Carlyle, Thomas Chalmers, and Norman Macleod.

**Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette Queen of France and Navarre**, to which are added Recollections, Sketches, and Anecdotes illustrative of the Reigns of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. By Madame Campan. The Text revised and corrected by F. M. GRAVES, and containing an Introduction by DR. HOLLAND ROSE. Illustrated with numerous Portraits. 3 vols. (Liverpool, Young & Sons.)

**The Life of Margaret d'Angoulême** (Author of the 'Heptameron'). By H. NOEL WILLIAMS. (Nash.)—The subject of this biography was one of the most noted women of the French Renaissance. Married first to the Duc d'Alençon, and after his death to Henri d'Albert, King of Navarre, she was a distinguished patroness of science and the arts.

**Tod Sloan**. By HIMSELF. Edited by A. DICK LUCKMAN. (Grant Richards.)—An American book in which the well-known jockey records his meetings with King Edward, American millionaires and gamblers, various peers and trainers, business men, jockeys, crooks, and professional backers.

### Sports and Pastimes.

**Clear Waters**. Trout, Days and Trout, Ways in Wales, the West Country, and the Scottish Borderland. By A. G. BRADLEY. (Constable.)—Mr. Bradley's reminiscences of his fishing days include good stories as well as descriptions of natural scenery.

**Modern Horse Management**. By REGINALD S. TIMMIS. (Cassell.)—The book includes chapters on 'Psychology, and the Principles of Horse Training,' 'On Feeding and Care on the March,' 'On Grooming and Stable Management,' 'On Shoeing and the Care of the Feet,' &c.

**Tigerslayer by Order**. By C. E. GOULDSBURY. (Chapman & Hall.)—Another book on similar lines to 'Tigerland' by the same author. It is full of adventures experienced by an Englishman who was appointed official tiger-slayer to the Indian Government, and is illustrated by many photographs.

### War Publications.

**Belgium's Agony.** By ÉMILE VERHAEREN. (Constable.)—M. Verhaeren gives a picture of Belgium as it was before the war, tracing its artistic and spiritual history from the Middle Ages, and commenting on its political existence since 1831. He then describes the arrival of the Germans, the national feeling, and the pitiful state of the country after the German advance. The book also contains several poems on the war and its effects, hitherto unpublished in book-form.

**France in Danger.** By PAUL VERGNET. Translated by BEATRICE BARSTOW. (Murray.)—M. Vergnet in his book, 'La France en Danger,' did for the French public what Prof. Cramb did for England. After a careful study of political movements in Germany and German literature, he warned his countrymen that war was imminent. He shows how the Pan-German societies steadily set themselves to prepare their country for, and urge it on to, war.

**German Culture: Past and Present.** By E. BELFORD BAX. (Allen & Unwin.)—Mr. Bax traces from the historical standpoint the growth and development of German manners and "Kultur," and exhibits the baneful influence of Prussian militarism on Teutonic civilization and humanity.

**Men, Women, and War.** By WILL IRWIN. (Constable.)—Mr. Irwin, who is an American journalist, started for the region of war three days after it broke out. He has recorded his experiences and impressions in this book.

**The Healing of Nations.** By EDWARD CARPENTER. (Allen & Unwin.)—A volume of essays, one of which gives its name to the volume. Others are 'The Case against Germany,' 'The Case for Germany,' and 'Conscription.'

**The Hospital Handbook in English and French.** By H. MEUGENS. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—A small manual giving the French-English equivalents, not only for common necessities, but also for drugs, chemicals, and ambulance appliances.

**The War and the Parting of the Ways.** By CHARLES H. LUKE. (Sampson Low.)—The book deals with the changes in our commercial system that will take place after the war.

**When Blood is their Argument: an Analysis of Prussian Culture.** By FORD MADDOX HUEFFER. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Mr. Hueffer deals with the subject of Prussian civilization. Part I. gives a résumé of the history of Germany and the gradual rise of the Prussian hegemony. Part II. deals with the change in the psychology of the German peoples; and Part III. with the influences which have brought about this change.

### Sociology.

**Mothers and Children.** By DOROTHY CANNFIELD FISHER. (Constable.)—A further volume, by the author of 'A Montessori Mother,' on the rearing of children and the establishment of a family life that shall be in tune with the best of modern thought.

**The Old World in the New: the Significance of Past and Present Immigration to the American People.** By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS. (Fisher Unwin.)—The writer describes the mental and physical characteristics of the various races which make up the population of the United States, and discusses the economic and social consequences of immigration.

**Justice and the Child.** By DOUGLAS PEPLER. (Constable.)—Some of the subjects discussed are 'The Duties of Various Public Authorities,' 'Remand Homes,' 'The Juvenile Court,' and 'Voluntary Service.'

**Rural Housing.** By WILLIAM G. SAVAGE. (Fisher Unwin.)—The author deals with his subject from the point of view of the practical administrator. The contrast between the extensive legal powers for dealing with housing evils, and the inadequacy of the results achieved, is emphasized, and the causes of the discrepancy are explained. The writer discusses the conversion of existing insanitary houses into sanitary dwellings, and the requirements of new cottages in rural areas; and in the final chapter deals in a non-political and practical manner with the different solutions which have been suggested for the rural housing problem.

**Citizens in Industry.** By C. R. HENDERSON. (Appleton.)—Shows what can be done to improve the condition of employees in industrial systems.

**Within Prison Walls.** By THOMAS M. OSBORNE. (Appleton.)—An account of the experiences of an observer who contrived to get imprisoned in order to study the conditions of such life from within.

### Economics.

**The Effect of the War on the External Trade of the United Kingdom: an Analysis of the Monthly Statistics, 1906-14.** By A. L. BOWLEY. (Cambridge University Press.)—Contains the substance of four lectures delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science in January and February last.

### Politics.

**A Defence of Aristocracy.** By ANTHONY M. LUDOVICI. (Constable.)—Mr. Ludovici traces the outlines of an aristocratic principle and of a revaluation of seventeenth-century English history in its relation to the evils of the present age. The author's purpose is to refute the arguments for Socialism and Democracy, and show wherein a true aristocracy is superior to all other forms of government.

### Fiction.

**Hyslop.** By MICHAEL SADLER. (Constable.)—This is a first novel. Mr. Sadler has written an ironical commentary on the tragedy of youthful idealism, staged principally in Oxford and America.

**Love and the Freemason.** By GUY THORNE. (Laurie.)—A novel dealing with the mysteries of English Freemasonry.

**Tainted Gold.** By H. NOEL WILLIAMS. (Stanley Paul.)—The story of a young barrister who suddenly finds himself the subject of a conspiracy which repeatedly threatens his life.

**The Heiress of Swallowcliffe.** By E. EVERETT-GREEN. (Stanley Paul.)—A valuable pearl necklace is stolen from the heiress, and suspicion points to the man she was beginning to love as the thief.

**The Black Lake.** By SIR WILLIAM MAGNAY. (Stanley Paul.)—The story is concerned with a hidden treasure which is discovered after many adventures.

**The Web of Life.** By STIJN STREUVELS. (Allen & Unwin.)—A translation from the West-Flemish dialect by Mr. Alexander Teixeira de Mattos.

**Follow After.** By GERTRUDE PAGE. (Hurst & Blackett.)—A Rhodesian story. To the readers of 'Where the Strange Roads Go Down' it will be interesting to know that Jack Desborough, who appeared in that story, will be the leading character, and much will be heard of Joe, its heroine.

**From the Shelf.** By PAXTON HOLGAR. (Dent.)—The writer, after severing professional and other ties in England, sought retirement for a rest, which was found in a deserted monastery on the island of Majorca. From this retreat he records his observations and criticism of life.

**Honour in Pawn.** By H. MAXWELL. (Long.)—This story deals with a sudden rise from obscurity and poverty to influence and affluence.

**On Desert Altars.** By NORMA LORIMER. (Stanley Paul.)—In this story a woman finds that the only way to get the husband she adores out of the swamps of the Gold Coast which are killing him with fever, and to find him work by her side in London, is to receive for a few weeks the visits of a great financier who is passionately fond of her, but whom she detests.

**The German Lieutenant.** By AUGUST STRINDBERG. Translated by C. FIELD. (Laurie.)—A picture of incidents in the history of Sweden seen through the eyes of an artist and a dramatist.

**The New Dawn.** By GEORGE WOUIL. (Long.)—A novel of Scotland, depicting Londoners exiled in the valley of the Clyde, glens and collieries and rolling mills, Sabbath fervour and revival, gossiping tongues, an inventor's dreams, and love in the springtime.

**The Story behind the Verdict.** By FRANK DANBY. (Cassell.)—In these stories Frank Danby has torn aside the veil which lies between the public and the chief actors in some tragic dramas of real life.

### General.

**A Painter of Dreams.** By A. M. W. STIRLING. (Lane.)—In these biographical sketches we are introduced in the first chapter to the scrap-book of a fine lady during the Georgian Era, and in the last to the story of an Idealist during Victorian days.

**Festivals, Holy Days, and Saints' Days.** By ETHEL L. URLIN. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—"A study in origins and survivals in church ceremonies and secular customs."

**Municipal Office Organization and Management.** A Comprehensive Manual of Information and Direction on Matters connected with the Work of Officials of Municipalities. Edited by WILLIAM BATESON. With Contributions by Eminent Authorities on Municipal Work and Practice. (Pitman.)—The volume is intended to meet the requirements of Local Government officials, heads of departments, and the members of the staffs engaged therein, and deals with all the usual administrative departments of a municipal Council.

**Practical Journalism and Newspaper Law.** By ALFRED BAKER and E. A. COPE. (Pitman.)—The field of journalism is surveyed, and practical information and advice given on its branches.

**The Art of Story-Telling.** By MARIE SHEDLOCK. (Murray.)—The book consists of practical hints on the manner and matter of the story for educational purposes, and the author insists on the artistic presentation as being the most lasting in its effects. It represents fifteen years' experience with audiences of all kinds.



**Individuality.** By C. F. A. VOYSEY. (Chapman & Hall.)—An essay on individuality in art, music, literature, and life, as applied to modern methods.

**Old Time Romance Series.** (Foulis.)—1. **The Romaunt of the Rose.** Being selected Portions of the Famous Old French Romance, done into English Verse by W. TOD RITCHIE. Ordinary readers know little of this mediæval allegorical romance. It is therefore a useful addition to the Foulis books. The illustrations and illuminations are the work of Miss Jessie King.—2. **Little Flowers of St. Francis.** Translated from the Italian by HENRY EDWARD, CARDINAL MANNING. Manning's rendering of selections from St. Francis is not so well known as it might be. Mr. F. Cayley Robinson is responsible for the illuminations and illustrations in colour.

### Science.

**Indian Forest Insects of Economic Importance (Coleoptera).** By EDWARD PERCY STEBBING. (Fisher Unwin.)—The chief aim of this book is the study of the insect fauna of the Indian forests from the economic standpoint. The region dealt with includes Burma and Ceylon. The illustrations form a notable feature of the volume, which is published by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**Life-Histories of African Game Animals.** By THEODORE ROOSEVELT and EDMUND HELLER. 2 vols. (Murray.)—The general plan of each chapter is first to give an account of the family, then the name by which each animal is known—English, scientific, and native; then the geographical range, the history and life of the species, its distinguishing characters, coloration, and measurements, and the localities from which specimens come. The illustrations are from photographs and drawings by Mr. Philip R. Goodwin.

**Corners of Grey Old Gardens.** (Foulis.)—A selection of essays by writers ranging from John Gerard in the sixteenth century to Mr. Le Gallienne in the twentieth century.

**Wonders of Wild Nature.** By RICHARD KEARTON. (Cassell.)—This work contains the results of the author's observations, made during the last three years in his wanderings in Scandinavia, Holland, and the wildest parts of the British Isles. Mr. Kearton tells the story of the home life and breeding habits of such winter visitors as the fieldfare, the redwing, the brambling, and the snow bunting, which he studied in the pine forests and on the mountain sides of Norway. The bird life of the polders and meers of Holland is described and illustrated, as is also the wild life of the Shetlands and Outer Hebrides, and a little-known bird sanctuary off the Irish coast. The work is illustrated by a series of photographs taken by the author and his daughter.

### Fine Arts.

**Chats on Japanese Colour-Prints.** By ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE. (Fisher Unwin.)—A survey of the field of Japanese prints from Moronobu to Hiroshige. The book has forty-eight illustrations in black and white, one in colour, and a large number of facsimiles of the signatures of artists which will aid collectors in identifying their prints. It also attempts to define and interpret the æsthetic qualities of Japanese prints. A separate section of biography, analysis, and comparison deals with the work of the great designers.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Abbott (Edwin A.), THE FOURFOLD GOSPEL: Section III. THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW KINGDOM, 12/6 net.**

Cambridge University Press  
This concluding volume contains full indexes covering the three volumes of 'The Fourfold Gospel.'

**Mother Julian of Norwich, THE SHOWING OF A VISION, 2/6 net.** Stock  
Extracts from 'Revelations of Divine Love,' with a Preface by the Rev. George Congreve.

### POETRY.

**Bourdillon (F. W.), EASTER LILIES for 1915, 1/ net.** Humphreys  
A collection of verses, mainly on religious and patriotic subjects.

**Brontë Poems,** edited by Arthur C. Benson, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder  
Selections from the poetry of Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Brontë, with an Introduction by Mr. Benson.

**De la Poer (Gertrude), HERITOR OF ALL, 1/6 net.** Fiffeld

An ode "in metrical prose" on the flight of time. A thirty-page Diary is added.

**King (Henry), POEMS, 6/ net.** Milford  
The English poems of Henry King (1592-1609), sometime Bishop of Chichester, now first collected from various sources and edited by Mr. L. Mason.

**Verhaeren (Émile), POEMS,** selected and rendered into English by Alma Strettell, 3/6 net. Lane  
A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, June 24, 1899, p. 777.

### PHILOSOPHY.

**Aristotle, WORKS.** Milford  
Translations of 'De Mundo,' by Mr. E. S. Forster, and 'De Spiritu,' by Prof. J. F. Dobson (one volume, 2/ net); and of 'Magna Moralia,' by Mr. St. George Stock, and 'Ethica Eudemia' and 'De Virtutibus et Vitiis,' by Mr. J. Solomon (one volume, 5/ net), have been added to "The Oxford Translation of Aristotle."

**Phillip (Alexander), ESSAYS TOWARDS A THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE, 2/6 net.** Routledge  
The essays are entitled 'Time and Periodicity,' 'The Origin of Physical Concepts,' 'The Two Typical Theories of Knowledge,' and 'The Doctrine of Energy.'

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Benson (A. C.), HUGH: MEMOIRS OF A BROTHER, 7/6 net.** Smith & Elder  
An informal study of Monsignor Benson as he showed himself to his own circle.

**Bullen (Frank T.), RECOLLECTIONS, 10/6 net.** Seeley & Service  
"Reminiscences of the busy life of one who has played the varied parts of sailor, author, and lecturer."

**Jenkinson (George J.), SAINTS IN THE CALENDAR, 2/6 net.** Robert Scott  
Deals with their lives, legends, emblems, and dedications.

**Kelsey (Charles E.), LEICESTERSHIRE, 1/6 net.** Milford  
A new volume in the "Oxford County Histories Series."

**McElroy (Robert McNutt), THE WINNING OF THE FAR WEST, 10/6 net.** Putnam  
A history of the regaining of Texas, of the Mexican War, and the Oregon Question; and of the successive additions to the territory of the United States within the continent of America, 1829-67.

**Putnam (Ruth), ALSACE AND LORRAINE FROM CÆSAR TO KAISER, 58 B.C.—1871 A.D., 5/ net.** Putnam

A brief sketch of the history of these provinces before the creation of the Reichsland of Elsass-Lothringen.

**Sykes (Lieut.-Col. P. M.), A HISTORY OF PERSIA, 2 vols., 50/ net.** Macmillan  
The history of Persia from the earliest known records of the relations of the ancient empires with Elam, Media, and Persia to the new order inaugurated by the revolution and the granting of the Persian Constitution in 1906.

**Tatchell (W. Arthur), BOOTH OF HANKOW, 1/6 net.** C. H. Kelly  
An appreciation of the first medical missionary sent to China by the Irish Methodist Christian Endeavour Societies.

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Bury (John Herbert), RUSSIAN LIFE TO-DAY, 3/6 net.** Mowbray  
A series of various aspects of Russian life, dealing more particularly with religious and Church questions.

**Cruikshank (Julia), WHIRLPOOL HEIGHTS: the Dream-House on the Niagara River, 4/6 net.** Allen & Unwin

The story of a holiday spent on a wooded cliff "overlooking the Whirlpool on the Canadian side of Niagara River."

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Jones (Bernard E.), MOTOR-CYCLES, 1/ net.** Cassell  
A practical handbook on the building, care, and management of motor-cycles, with special chapters on ignition.

### LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Arnold (Matthew), ESSAYS IN CRITICISM, Second Series, 1/ net.** Macmillan  
Cheap edition (first published 1888).

### WAR PUBLICATIONS.

**Atteridge (A. Hilliard), THE SECOND PHASE OF THE GREAT WAR, 5/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
"The Graphic Extras," dealing with the chief events of the war from the German retreat from the Marne to the extension of the battle-line to the sea; with 120 illustrations.

**Austin (L. J.), MY EXPERIENCES AS A GERMAN PRISONER, 2/ net.** Melrose  
The author is a member of the British Red Cross Society, and was taken prisoner in Belgium last August.

**Cule (W. E.), THY SON LIVETH: a Vision of the War, 6d. net.** Nisbet  
The vision of a mother whose only son was killed in battle.

**Flemalle (Capitaine Gabriel de Libert de), FIGHTING WITH KING ALBERT, 6/ net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
The author describes the constitution, organization, and recent achievements of the Belgian Army, in which he is an officer.

**Grahame-White (Claude) and Harper (Harry), AIRCRAFT IN THE GREAT WAR: a Record and Study, 7/6 net.** Fisher Unwin  
An account of the uses of aircraft in modern military strategy.

**Haydon (Walter), CANADA AND THE WAR, 6d. net.** Bristol, Arrowsmith  
A record of the national expression of loyalty and desire for service manifested in Canada when war was declared.

**Herries (James W.), TALES FROM THE TRENCHES, 1/ net.** Hodge  
Incidents of the Allies' campaign, with some war-time impressions of France and the French.  
**Hueffer (Ford Madox), WHEN BLOOD IS THEIR ARGUMENT, 2/6 net.** Hodder & Stoughton  
An analysis of Prussian culture.

**MacDonnell (John de Courcy), THE LIFE OF HIS MAJESTY ALBERT, KING OF THE BELGIANS, 1/ net.** Long  
A popular account of King Albert's career.

**Murray (H. Robertson), KRUPP'S AND THE INTERNATIONAL ARMAMENTS RING, 2/6 net.** Holden & Hardingham  
A short history of the rise and growth of Krupp's and of the competition in armaments among the Great Powers.

**Oxford Pamphlets.** Milford  
The latest pamphlets in this series are 'The War and the Cotton Trade,' by Mr. S. J. Chapman (2d.); 'Prices and Earnings in Time of War,' by Prof. A. L. Bowley (2d.); and 'The Stand of Liège,' by Mr. A. Neville Hilditch (4d.).  
**Papers for War Time, 2d. each.** Milford  
No. 23, 'The Price of Blood,' by Mr. Kenneth MacLennan; No. 24, 'Biology and War,' by Mr. J. Arthur Thomson.

### MAPS.

**New Picture Map of the Western War Area, 1/ net.** Bacon  
A view of North-Western France and Belgium as it would appear from an aeroplane.  
**Relief Model Map of Central Europe, 4d. net.** Philip  
Size 16 in. by 9 in.—area, from Warsaw to Bristol, and from Copenhagen to Basle.

### PHILOLOGY.

**Harrison (Henry), SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: A CONCISE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, Vol. II, Part II., 1/ net.** Eaton Press  
This Part contains names from "Sidgreaves" to "Spence."



## SOCIOLOGY.

**Olblich (Emil), THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENTIMENT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE TO 1860.** 25 cents.

University of Wisconsin  
No. 477 of the *Bulletins* of the University of Wisconsin ("History Series").

**Paton (Grace M.), THE CHILD AND THE NATION.** 1/ net. Student Christian Movement  
Designed to make clear the opportunities afforded to citizens by recent legislation regarding elementary school children.

## ECONOMICS.

**Bagehot (Walter), LOMBARD STREET: a Description of the Money Market.** 3/6 net.

A new edition, with a Preface by Mr. Hartley Withers.

**Doralswami (S. V.), INDIAN FINANCE, CURRENCY, AND BANKING.** 4/

Madras, the Author, 17, Cutcheri Road, Mylapore  
A discussion of Indian financial questions and an indictment of the system of the Presidency Banks.

**Peddle (J. Taylor), FIRST PRINCIPLES OF PRODUCTION.** 5/ net. Longmans

A study of the first principles of production, and the relation of science to industry.

## FICTION.

**Applin (Arthur), BLACKMAILED.** 2/ net. Everett  
Records the experiences of a prominent man who befriended an unknown girl in a German train.

**Barclay (Marguerite and Armiger), WHERE THERE ARE WOMEN.** 6/ Fisher Unwin  
The plot concerns an English girl who becomes at first a willing, but later an unwilling, inmate of the palace of an Indian prince.

**Blackburn (Douglas), LOVE MUTE.** 6/ Everett  
A romance of Natal, dealing more particularly with the antipathy between the white and native races.

**Blondelle-Burton (J.), LOVE LIES BLEEDING.** 6/ Everett  
A romance of the French Court in the time of Henri II. and Catharine de' Medici, in which Diane de Poitiers plays a leading part.

**Clarke (Laurence), A PRINCE OF INDIA.** 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
A record of the adventures which two India Office officials met with while restoring a deposed prince to his kingdom.

**Farnol (Jeffery), THE CHRONICLES OF THE IMP.** 3/6 Sampson Low  
The tale deals with the love-affairs of the "Imp's" aunt, and the part which he played therein. Mr. Clement Shorter writes a Preface.

**Gogol (Nikolai V.), DEAD SOULS.** 6/ Unwin  
A second edition, with an Introduction by Mr. Stephen Graham, of a book first translated into English in 1893.

**Gregory (Charles), THE MYSTERY OF HENRI VAUDIN: a Soldier of France.** 6/ Melrose  
A picture of military France during the Revolution, of the rise of General Bonaparte, and the campaigns on the Austrian and Prussian frontiers.

**Hartley (M. H.), THE BOND OF SPORT.** 6/ Duckworth  
The scene of this tale is in Wales, where the hero, a retired business man, turns to fox-hunting as a hobby.

**Hills (William Murray), OUT OF THE EAST.** 6/ Heath & Cranton  
The story of an officer attached to a regiment stationed in the Malay States, who returns to England and exposes the nefarious doings of two faith-healers.

**Hocken and Hunken: a Tale of Troy.** by "Q." 1/ net. Blackwood

A popular edition.

**Johnson (Owen), THE SALAMANDER.** 6/ Seeker  
The study of a modern type of American girl, the feminine counterpart of the young man who considers "seeing life" part of his necessary education.

**Lang (P. S.), WHERE THE SOLDANELLA GROWS.** 6/ Heath & Cranton  
The story of a girl who is brought up on a theory, and becomes an art student at Frankfurt.

**Leighton (Marie Connor), THE FIRES OF LOVE.** 6/ Ward & Lock  
The heroine is supposed to be murdered by a young minister with whom she is in love. The minister is saved at the last minute, and the mystery is cleared up.

**Locke (William J.), SIMON THE JESTER.** 1/ net. Lane

A cheap edition. See notice in *The Athenæum* on June 4, 1910, p. 670.

**Marriott (Crittenden), THE WARD OF TECUMSEH.** 6/ Lippincott

A romance of America and the North American Indians in 1812.

**Maxwell (W. B.), VIVIEN.** 1/ net. Nisbet  
A popular edition.

**Rider (Haggard), THE HOLY FLOWER.** 6/ Ward & Lock

Allan Quatermain—before the adventures recorded in 'King Solomon's Mines'—undertook a perilous mission into the heart of wildest Africa in search of a wonderful flower.

**Roberts (Morley), SWEET HERBS AND BITTER.** 6/ Nash

A collection of short stories.

**Russell (Lindsay), THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE.** 6/ Ward & Lock

An Australian tale of love at cross purposes.

**Sadler (S. H.), THE LOVE AFFAIR OF MR. WILKINSON.** 3/6 Heath & Cranton

The story of a man with a double, the latter being the leader of a criminal gang.

**Scotchman (The) and I,** by "An Englishwoman." 6/ Hodder & Stoughton  
The story of a childless woman who is very sentimental, and confesses it frankly to the Scotch husband who is her antithesis.

**Tynan (Katharine), THE HOUSE OF THE FOXES.** 6/ Smith & Elder

A tale of modern love in an ancient Irish castle, and the coming together, after many trials, of the only two who are able to lift the ancestral curse that lurks under the name of 'The House of the Foxes.'

**Vachell (H. A.), A DRAMA IN SUNSHINE.** 7d. net. Methuen

A cheap edition.

**Wentworth-James (Gertie de S.), MAN-MADE MORALS.** 6/ Everett

The heroine marries an elderly man, who shortly afterwards goes on an expedition to West Africa. During his absence she falls in love with, and marries (bigamously, as she believes) another man, but later learns that her husband had died before the second marriage.

**When the Snow Comes Down,** by W. L. S. 3/6 net. Heath & Cranton

A story of winter sports in the Bernese Oberland.

**Woolf (Virginia), THE VOYAGE OUT.** 6/ Duckworth

The story concerns the lives of various members of the English colony on an island off South America.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Ararat, FEBRUARY, 6d.**  
Armenian United Association of London

This number includes articles on 'Why the Holy War has Failed,' by Mr. P. Tonapean; and 'The Armenian Volunteers,' by Mr. G. M. Green.

**Constructive Quarterly, MARCH, 3/ net.** Milford  
Some of the features of this issue are 'The Topic of Unity,' by Bishop Talbot; 'The Catholic Church and War,' by Monsignor Batifol; and 'The Fact of the Resurrection of Jesus,' by Mr. Max Meinert.

**Hindustan Review, FEBRUARY, 10 annas (annual subscription, 10/).** Allahabad, Ghosh  
This number includes articles on 'The Psychology of German Militarism,' by Dr. W. Sanday; 'Women and Buddhism,' by Miss E. M. White; and 'Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson,' II., by 'A Seeker after Truth.'

**Indian Review, DECEMBER, JANUARY, 8 annas each.** Madras, Natesan

The contents of the December number include articles on 'Songs of the Belligerents,' by Prof. Macartney; and 'Women as Standard-Bearers,' by Lady Frances Balfour. The items in the January number include 'Christianity and War,' by the Bishop of Madras; and 'The Indian Atmosphere in England,' by Mr. Harendra N. Maitra.

**Open Court, MARCH, 10 cents.** Open Court Publishing Co.

This number contains an article on 'The Position of Holland in the European War,' by Mr. Albert Oosterheerd; and 'The Night,' a dramatic phantasmagoria, by 'Barrie Americanus Neutralis.'

**Quest, APRIL, 2/6 net.** Watkins

This number includes articles on 'The German Soul and the Great War,' by Baron Friedrich von Hügel; 'Psychology With and Without a Soul,' by Dr. Fr. Aveling; and 'Faith and Arms,' by Mr. Edwyn Bevan.

## GENERAL.

**Aldine Handy Series: KNITTING AND CROCHET; COOKERY FOR ALL; GARDENING FOR ALL.** 3d. each. Aldine Publishing Co.

The first three volumes of the Series.

**Burdett (Sir Henry), HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES, 1915.** 10/6 net. Scientific Press

Twenty-sixth year of issue.

**Coutts (Francis), VENTURES IN THOUGHT.** 3/6 net. Lane

A collection of essays on subjects ranging from 'Magna Veritas' to 'Mermaids.'

**Giffin (Gerald), UNIVERSAL AND MUNDANE PROBLEMS.** 2/6 net. Heath & Cranton

A collection of essays, most of which deal with religious and scientific problems.

**Lewis (Arthur), VINELEAVES.** 1/ Elkin Mathews  
This booklet contains "some 200 simple observations on the laws of life."

## SCIENCE.

**Book of Hardy Flowers,** edited by H. H. Thomas, 12/6 net. Cassell

A book of reference for the garden-lover, describing the cultivation of hardy trees, shrubs, and flowers.

**Marshall (A. C.), THE HOBBY GARDENER.** 1/ net. Pearson

Hints on amateur gardening for every month in the year.

**Rohwer (S. A.), SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES OF SAWFLIES BELONGING TO THE GENUS DIMORPHOPTERYX.**

Washington, Government Printing Office  
A reprint from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Sheppard (T.), EAST YORKSHIRE ANTIQUITIES AND EXCAVATIONS AT SCARBORO',** 1d. Hull Museum  
No. 105 of the Hull Museum Publications, reprinted from the *Transactions* of the East Riding Antiquarian Society.

**Williamson (Capt. A. P. W.), TEXT-BOOK OF NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.** 7/6 net. Portsmouth, Gieve

A textbook designed mainly for candidates for the Board of Trade examinations.

## FINE ARTS.

**Aitken (J. R.), THE CHRIST OF THE MEN OF ART.** 15/ net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark

This book "concentrates on the Christ-Figure, and concerns itself chiefly with the master-works of the great painters." The illustrations are a notable feature.

**Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1909-10.** 22/6

Calcutta, Government Printing Office  
This volume includes articles on 'Ancient Brick Temples in the Central Provinces,' 'Excavations at Sahri Bahlol,' and 'Historical Documents of Indian Tibet.'

**Turner (Winifred), GREAT SCHOOLS OF PAINTING: a First Book of European Art.** 5/ net. Sidgwick & Jackson

The author describes her work as "an attempt to help children, and perhaps others, over the initial difficulties of art which is not of their own day." There are illustrations.

## MUSIC.

**Bertini (H.), ÉTUDES, Thirty-One Selected Studies (Op. 100, Op. 29, Op. 32),** edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor, 3/ net. Novello

**Borren (Charles van den), THE SOURCES OF KEYBOARD MUSIC IN ENGLAND,** translated from the French by James E. Matthew, 7/ net. Novello

This book is based on lectures given by Prof. van den Borren at the Université Nouvelle of Brussels.

**Classical Violin Album,** edited and arranged by Fr. Hermann and C. Schroeder, 2/ net. Augener

The selections are from Pergolesi, Haydn, Gluck, Rameau, Handel, Bach, Schumann, and Mozart.

**Clementi (Muzio), GRADUS AD PARNASSUM, Twenty-Four Selected Studies,** edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor, 3/ net. Novello

**Cramer (J. B.), ÉTUDES, Fifty-Six Selected Studies** by Franklin Taylor, 4/ net. Novello

**Curtis-Brown (C.), THE VISION, Song,** with Piano-forte Accompaniment, Words by Anna M. Sholl, 2/ net. Augener

**Czerny (Charles)**, *ÉTUDES*, Nineteen Selected Studies from Op. 636 (Preparatory Studies to School of Velocity), edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor, 1/6 net. Novello

**Dunhill (Thomas F.)**, *YE MARINERS OF ENGLAND*, Unison Song for Treble Voices, 2d. net. Augener

**Fairchild (Blair)**, *OP. 40: LES QUATRAINS D'AL-GHAZALI*, Huit Mélodies, Paroles de Jean Lahor, 4/ net. Augener

**Gilman (Lawrence)**, *NATURE IN MUSIC, AND OTHER STUDIES IN THE TONE-POETRY OF TO-DAY*, 4/6 net. Lane

Among the questions with which the author deals are 'Death and the Musicians,' 'Strauss and the Greeks,' and 'The Place of Grieg.'

**Grieg (Edvard)**, *OUR NATIVE LAND*, Patriotic Hymn, Words by I. Hearn, arranged by H. Heale, 2d. net. Augener

**Grieg (Edvard)**, *OUR NATIVE LAND*, Patriotic Hymn for Voice and Piano, in D minor, arranged by Dr. A. E. Hull, 1/ net. Augener

**Grieg (Edvard)**, *PARAPHRASE ON PATRIOTIC HYMN 'OUR NATIVE LAND'*, for Organ, by A. Eaglefield Hull, 1/ net. Augener

**Handel (G. F.)**, *VIOLIN SONATAS*, Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 3; Vol. II., Nos. 4 to 6, 1/8 net each. Augener

Newly revised editions.

**Kidson (Frank) and Neal (Mary)**, *ENGLISH FOLK-SONG AND DANCE*, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

Deals with the origins of folk-songs and folk-dances and their modern equivalents.

**400 Questions on the Rudiments of Music**, based on the Syllabus for the Local Centre Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, compiled by James Simpson, 1/6 net. Augener

#### FOREIGN.

**D'Alfonso (N. R.)**, *UNA NUOVA FASE DELL'ECONOMIA POLITICA E IL CARO PREZZO DE' VIVERI*, 2 lire. Milan, Società Editrice Libreria

An examination of political economy and the high cost of living.

#### THE BODLEIAN.

March 22, 1915.

I AM loth to carry the Bodleian controversy outside of Oxford. But your anonymous Oxford correspondent really does not state fully the case with which he disagrees. It is briefly this:—

(1) No one objects to the creation of a second library, sheltering second copies of all English publications, in addition to the British Museum.

(2) But this second British Museum should be in the North, not in a "suburb of London."

(3) It would be different if the Bodleian did or could fulfil the functions of this second library. But it cannot. It has not the needful space. It has not, and cannot hope to get, a fraction of the needful funds; its whole ordinary income is less than the British Museum outlay on binding alone. It does not even claim all that it could under the Copyright Act, or keep all that it receives.

(4) What it does is to spend its narrow means in cataloguing (Bodleian cataloguing is scientific and elaborate), binding, and providing shelves and room-space for a host of penny novels, minor music, tracts, and all manner of periodicals wholly unneeded in a University library—works with such titles as 'Girlic of the Gaiety,' and 'Happy Times and Funny Rhymes,' and 'The Girl Cyclist; or, Sam Scorecher's Death-Hole Drop.'

(5) Then, having spent, it curtails, or threatens to curtail, its purchases of learned books, manuscripts, &c. It is not true to its primary purpose.

(6) Thomas Bodley himself put on paper his wish that his Library should not admit these needless books.

We desire "stare super antiquas vias."

A CRITIC IN 'THE OXFORD MAGAZINE.'

## Literary Gossip.

PROF. HÖFFDING of Copenhagen has just received an invitation from Glasgow University to give a series of lectures on religious philosophy during the next two winter sessions.

WE should have thought that the public was sufficiently provided with newspapers at the present time, but two or three additions to the reading of the man in the street have been made lately. The feature of the day which they strive after seems to be gossip of a rather trivial character about persons eminent (or shall we say prominent?) in the social world.

The prevalence of illustration is also marked. The public would appear to be anxious to see a picture of everybody, from the newest bride to the latest victim of an accident. Perhaps the rise of the kinematograph has encouraged this form of personalia, which would have been distressing to our more reserved forefathers.

COL. HARRY LAWSON, M.P., will occupy the chair at the Seventy-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the News-vendors' Institution, on Wednesday evening next in the Board Room, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

*Harper's Magazine* for April will include 'Our First Car,' by Mrs. Louise Closser Hale, with illustrations by Mr. Walter Hale; 'Over the Ice with Stefansson,' by Mr. Burt M. McConnell; 'The Brave,' a poem by Mrs. Florence Earle Coates; 'A Wonderful World,' by Mr. John Burroughs; 'John Hay in Politics and Diplomacy,' compiled by Mr. W. Roscoe Thayer; and 'Thursday Island,' by Mr. Norman Duncan.

THE April *Scribner* will include an article on 'The Fighting in the Carpathians' by Mr. James Archibald, who is with the Austrian Army, and therefore offers impressions from a novel point of view. The American Ambassador to Italy, writing on 'The Earthquake in the Abruzzi,' gives a picture of the desolation and terrors of the disaster; and Col. Goethals contributes the second article of his series on the Panama Canal, dealing with 'Labour Problems connected with the Work.'

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL are publishing shortly Vols. XI. and XII. of Mann's 'Lives of the Popes in the Middle Ages,' which are entirely devoted to the biography of Innocent III., one of the greatest of mediæval Pontiffs.

A LITTLE volume suitable for the pocket, entitled 'War up-to-Date,' compiled by Mr. Chas. E. Pearce, will shortly be published by Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co. It is an attempt to bring together and explain in a concise manner the uses of, and the differences between, the many instruments of war.

MESSRS. GEORGE NEWNES are publishing shortly, under the title of 'Sir Edward

Grey, K.G.: the Man and his Work,' the first biography devoted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MESSRS. PUTNAM announce 'Out of Work,' by Miss Frances A. Kellor, an analysis of unemployment in America—its extent, its causes, and especially the means by which it can be relieved. The book is significant because it is not an academic study, but a laboratory product, based on direct knowledge of the conditions of the American labour market.

NEXT MONDAY Mr. John Lane is publishing a study of 'Napoleon's Death Mask,' by Mr. G. L. de St. M. Watson, and 'Russian Realities,' by Mr. John Hubback, an intimate study of Russia and Russian life by one who has known it for many years.

WE are sorry to notice the death, on Sunday last, of an excellent teacher of the classics, Mr. John Young Sargent, for many years an Oxford tutor. His best-known work consists of 'Materials and Models for Latin and Greek Prose and Composition,' which he brought out in collaboration with Mr. F. Dallin. 'Sargent and Dallin,' originally published in 1870, won a leading position among teachers of composition, being admirably arranged, and showing a good choice of English. Mr. Sargent also published three books on Norwegian.

THE death of Prof. William Smart on Friday in last week takes away one of those who did much to extend the province of economic science. Although Smart will be remembered chiefly by his virtual introduction into Britain of the ideas of the "Austrian" school of economists, his work as an historian is of considerable importance. 'The Economic Annals of the Nineteenth Century,' of which only the first volume (1800-20) has appeared, is beyond comparison the greatest work on its period. Smart was always extremely cautious in making practical suggestions. As a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress (1905-9) he characteristically signed the Majority Report.

DANISH literature has just lost one of its prominent men by the death, on the 22nd ult., of the poet Thor Lange, aged 64 years. Besides some notable translations of Greek tragedies and Longfellow's 'Golden Legend,' he excelled in Danish versions of the ballads of Russia, his country of adoption since 1876, when he was appointed Lecturer at Moscow University. His name will long be remembered in Denmark, for his love of her historical past led him to erect memorial stones or crosses on spots where stirring events had taken place.

AMONG the Government Publications of the week are Army List for March (post free, 1s. 11d.); Army Orders for March (post free, 3½d.); and Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1915 (post free, 1d.).



## SCIENCE

*The Voyages of the Norsemen to America.*  
By William Hovgaard. (Milford, 17s. net.)

THAT the discovery of the New World by Columbus had been anticipated by 500 years by the Norsemen has long been a matter of knowledge. The last wave of the Teutonic migrations carried Scandinavian settlers of the eighth and ninth centuries westward to the Faroes, the Scottish isles, and to Ireland; thence in the ninth century to Iceland; and a hundred years after to Greenland. National need for expansion, and opposition to Harald Fairhair's policy for the consolidation of the kingship in Norway, seem to have been the main causes which led to the settlement of Iceland in the latter part of the ninth century. Thus Snorri the historian:—

"During the war period, while King Harald tried to make himself master of the whole of Norway, lands were found and settled far away in the ocean, the Faroes and Iceland. Many people also went to Hjaltland [the Shetlands]; and many chieftains fled as outlaws from King Harald, and went on Viking expeditions to the western countries."

It is evident, however, that the appetite for discovery and enterprise played its part in the Viking period. Thus the Northman Ohtere told his lord, King Alfred, that "he wished at one time to find out how far the land lay to the north, or whether any man lived to the north of the waste. Then he sailed due north along the coast." Then follows a careful description of the voyage, the lie of the coast being indicated by the winds which served the ship, and the distance computed by the number of days involved, much in the manner of the Norse sagas.

This spirit of discovery appears to have prompted the expedition of Eric the Red to Greenland in 983, which resulted in the establishment of two Norse colonies on the west coast of Greenland. Intercourse between these colonies and Iceland or Norway was, we gather, maintained fairly freely while the ties of kinship were still strong; and it was in the attempt to visit the Greenland colonies that Norse sailors first sighted the coast of America. Steering by the sun without compass, calculating direction by the wind, and distance by number of days, as Ohtere had done, the Norsemen were liable to be thrown out of their reckoning by fog or storms, and to lose their bearings, particularly if, as on this first occasion, there was no one on board who had made the voyage before. It was thus, according to the 'Flateyjarbok,' that a certain Bjarni, sailing from Iceland to visit his father Herjulf, who had accompanied Eric the Red to Greenland in the previous spring, was driven out of his course, and sighted the three new lands which Prof. Hovgaard identifies with Newfoundland, Labrador, and Baffin Land. Bjarni's tales of his discovery and his failure to follow it up stimulated the enterprise of the Greenland settlers, and voyages

to the New Lands were undertaken by no fewer than three of Eric's sons, his daughter Freydis, and an independent explorer, Thorfinn Karlsefni.

These voyages are preserved in two independent sources, the fourteenth-century 'Flateyjarbok,' and the late thirteenth-century recension of 'Landnamabok' known as 'Hauksbok,' the latter version, commonly called the Saga of Eric the Red, existing also in a second fourteenth-century MS. (A.M. 557 in the Royal Library of Copenhagen). In his full and interesting investigation of the voyages of the Norsemen to America, Prof. Hovgaard supplies a careful summary and comparison of the two separate versions, analyzing their historic value, and attempting a critical résumé of the probable facts. Since the publication of the two accounts in Rafn's 'Antiquitates Americanae,' the attention of American and Scandinavian scholars has been called to the subject, and a considerable discussion of the bearing and importance of the voyages has ensued, as may be gathered from the bibliography of Prof. Hovgaard, and his references to theories already put forward.

The 'Flateyjarbok' distinguishes the voyages of Bjarni, of Leif (the discoverer of Vinland), and of Eric's two other sons, Thorwald and Thorstein, the last of whom failed to reach the new lands. There follow the expeditions of Karlsefni, and of Eric's daughter Freydis. 'Hauksbok' and the MS. A.M. 557 omit the voyage of Bjarni, making Leif the first to "hit upon those lands which he had no thought of before," and include the expeditions of Thorwald, and, apparently by implication, of Freydis, under the larger one undertaken by Karlsefni some six or seven years after Leif. There are thus two main expeditions common to both accounts, those of Leif and Karlsefni, and the unsuccessful voyage of Thorstein.

Prof. Hovgaard follows the 'Flateyjarbok' in distinguishing Thorwald's voyage from that of Karlsefni, in which it is clearly included in the Eric-Saga; but he admits that the voyage of Freydis probably formed part of the larger expedition. A thorough critical investigation of the texts did not fall within the compass of his work, and he touches upon the actual chronology of the voyages only in so far as it affects the question of their historical truth, without advancing any claim to correctness for any particular chronology. Thus, while citing and using the chronological theories of Storm, Schöning, and Mönch, he does not mention that of Vigfusson and Powell in the 'Origines Islandicae,' which places the voyages of Leif and Karlsefni some twenty years later than the older chronological theories, and throws doubt on the relationship of Leif's supposed brothers and sister to himself, assuming them to belong to a younger generation. The critical summary of the voyages, admirable as it is for all practical purposes, is thus hardly adequate, and was not intended to serve as a full criticism of the sources themselves and the questions they involve.

Some doubt has recently been thrown on the historical truth of the voyages by Dr. Nansen, who, while admitting that the Norsemen probably did visit America, regards the accounts of their voyages as expansions of the old myths of the *Insula Fortunatae*, or Isles of the Blest, which the Norsemen identified with their Vinland the Good, and to which, in his opinion, the vines and self-sown wheat of Vinland properly belong. Prof. Hovgaard admits the possibility that the accounts may have been coloured by myths of the kind, and that the richness of the land and the self-sown wheat may be features borrowed from earlier myths, although he holds both to be susceptible of other explanation. But he is strongly of opinion, with the majority of Scandinavian scholars, that the inherent probability of the two accounts, and their general agreement with what are bound to have been the actual facts in the circumstances prove their essential truth:—

"The inconsistencies and contradictions in the sagas can be satisfactorily explained by the overlapping and intermingling of different narratives resulting from their mode of transmission. The fabulous statements that appear occasionally do not, as already explained, discredit the reliability of the sagas as a whole. The Norsemen were very superstitious, and it was to be expected that their accounts of voyages to unknown lands, where they met natives of a different race, should show traces of their credulity. In truth, the fabulous parts are really evidence of their subjective truthfulness; they represent the facts as they were viewed by the participants."

It is clear that the persistence and vitality of the stories, their occurrence in independent sources with varying but often supplementary detail, and the corroborative evidence of other writers, point to the existence of a basis of fact—a conclusion which is borne out with respect to many details, also by the terse and realistic tone of the whole, and the general air of logical probability.

Prof. Hovgaard supports his view as to the essentially historic nature of the accounts by a thorough and practical investigation of the various points of fact involved. Starting from a careful examination of the means and methods of navigation possessed by the Norsemen, and of the bearing of these on the discovery of America, to which he is able to contribute valuable technical knowledge, he establishes the actual possibilities of distance and locality which the voyages can have involved; and, by a comparison of the description of the new lands with the coasts of America actually within reach, he identifies Leif's Helluland with Baffin Land, and suggests a very probable identification of Markland with the southwest coast of Nova Scotia about Cape Sable, and of Vinland with the American coast about Cape Cod. This argument is supported by excellent illustrations of the localities under discussion. Leif's discovery of vines and *mazur* trees, and the interpretation of Vinland as Wine-land, would thus be justified. If both Vinland and Markland were further to the north, other fruit, such as the American currant,



may have been taken for grapes; but the placing of Vinland in Labrador or Newfoundland is difficult to substantiate, and is discarded by Prof. Hovgaard as "at least highly improbable." The identification with the neighbourhood of Cape Cod is further supported by the astronomical observation

"that day and night were in Vinland more nearly of equal length than in Iceland, and that the sun had *eyktarstaðr* and *dagmálstaðr* on the shortest day of the year," which Prof. Hovgaard interprets as implying a latitude nearly corresponding to that of Cape Cod.

The chapter on Vinland and its attributes gives a valuable summary of recent botanical research on this point, identifying *mazur*-wood with the *Betula alba*, or American canoe-birch, and discussing solutions of the self-sown wheat, *vin-ber* (grape) and *vin-við* (vine-withy).

Ethnographical discussions are also introduced. The natives with whom Thorwald and Karlsefni came into conflict are called *skraelings*, the term commonly applied to the Greenland Eskimos. Prof. Hovgaard shows good reason for the identification of these southern *skraelings* with Indians rather than Eskimos, and supplies in an Appendix an interesting comparison of the Indian game lacrosse with the Norse *knottleikr*, with a view to proving the existence of relations between the Norsemen and the North American Indians at this date.

A further question of the kind is involved in the disappearance of the Norse colonies from Greenland in the fifteenth century. Such evidence as is accessible points to a gradual fusion of the Norse settlers with the Eskimos by means of intermarriage, and this is supported by Eskimo tradition. Dr. Stefánsson's recent discovery on Victoria Island of "blond Eskimos" whose type and stature suggest a European strain bears out this theory; and, as Prof. Hovgaard remarks, a connexion of these blond Eskimos with the Norse Greenlanders appears very plausible.

As already stated, Prof. Hovgaard's book contains a number of excellent illustrations, not only of American coast-scenery, but also of Indian and Eskimo types, and other subjects under discussion. There are some useful modern maps, and facsimiles of two early ones which mark the new lands. The author quotes Dr. Axel Björnbo in explanation of the twelfth-century conception of the world:—

"On the whole, the location of these countries was correctly known to the Northmen, but for several reasons, amongst others in order to maintain the theory that the continents formed a round disc surrounded by the ocean, it was supposed that Greenland stretched out from Russia, and the North American continent (Vinland) stretched out from Africa."

Prof. Hovgaard is to be congratulated on a work of great value and interest, which is strong in technical knowledge and detail, and which, while aiming primarily at a solution of the nautical and topographical problems of the voyages, offers also not a few attractive suggestions for research in other directions.

## SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 18.—Sir Hercules Read, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. L. Hildburgh read a paper on 'Italian Wafering-Irons of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries,' illustrated by a large collection of specimens. Each pair of these irons consists of a pair of plates, to each of which a long handle is attached, the handles being joined by a pivot at a short distance beyond the edges of the plates, in such a manner that, by bringing the handles together, pressure may be exerted on either placed between the two plates. The plates of all the pairs of irons exhibited by the lecturer and described in the paper are circular, varying, generally, from 6 in. to 7 in. in diameter, although plates as small as 5 in., and others as large as 7½ in. in diameter, sometimes occur; rectangular plates were occasionally used, but these seem not to have been ornamented so carefully as the circular plates. An old Italian recipe for making wafers with irons such as these describes a rather liquid paste made of flour, sugar, and water, and flavoured with anise, of which a little is to be poured upon one of the plates after the irons have been heated and greased with butter, the plates then being pressed together. Such wafers, known as *cialdoni* or *cialde* (a name found on the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century irons), are still made and eaten on various festive occasions, and especially on the "Sunday of Carnival," the last Sunday before Lent.

The irons seem, during the period of the Italian Renaissance, to have been quite generally used by noble and by wealthy families, whose arms or marks we still find on them. They were used also by some of the common people, who sometimes put their names and the tools or symbols of their trades on the plates, sometimes with appropriate, sometimes with merely conventional, inscriptions. Religious communities also had their pairs of irons, suitably ornamented, for secular use (as well, of course, as those to be used for the making of the holy wafers). Occasionally, it has been reported, guilds had their pairs of irons, but definite evidence as to this has not been forthcoming.

The most interesting feature of the Italian wafering-irons is the intaglio ornamentation of their plates, for the purpose of producing a design upon each face of the wafers cooked by them. On the irons of about 1475 (and perhaps somewhat earlier) the ornamentation is largely produced by incisions, aided by a few rough punches such as a blacksmith might prepare and use. A dated plate of 1475 (like other plates produced by its maker) exhibits the marks of punches which, although crude, possess a certain amount of accuracy of outline, but have little or no detail cut on their surfaces. Between 1475 and 1490, however, the punches improved greatly in design and delicacy. A dated pair of irons of 1491 has very beautifully cut plates. There is evidence to suggest that the art of producing, with the aid of punches representing small objects, or parts of objects, or characters, dies for medals owes its origin to the development of the punches used for impressing the plates of wafering-irons.

From about the beginning of the sixteenth century until about 1580, the manufacture of stamped wafering-irons seems to have been largely in the hands of a single family (or set) of workmen, who made irons for families resident in various parts of Italy beyond their home district. Many pairs of irons, either impressed by means of stamps (punches), or incised, were, nevertheless, produced during the sixteenth century by makers not belonging to the workshop referred to. One of these makers, working (at least) between 1531 and 1551, produced some magnificent pairs of plates.

The ornamentation of an Italian wafer-plate, having been produced by means of small stampings, tends to assume the form of concentric bands of ornament (each band generally containing a number of impressions from each of the stamps used for it) independent of each other, and surrounding a small central division containing some mark of personal ownership or some conventional design. On Germanic wafering-irons, which generally were incised or chased, there was a natural tendency for the central portion to be large and to be wholly occupied by an unsymmetrical design (such as a coat of arms, or a religious or a secular subject), in which any lack of perfect execution (a lack likely to occur in a symmetrical design when stamps were not used) would not be noticeable, while the border was occupied by an inscription. This character was so firmly fixed that it persisted even when (in the second half of the sixteenth century) some Germanic irons were made with the aid of stamps. Some of the Germanic stamped plates

show a distinct Italian influence in the character of the stampings, but others are entirely free from such suggestions.

The style of the ornamentation of the Italian stamped wafer-plates varied, to a certain extent, in unison with the general variations of style during the sixteenth century. The bands or ornament on such plates are usually composed of objects such as figures or heads of human beings or cupids, figures of real or mythical animals or birds, leaves or flowers or plants, columns of vases or baskets, &c. The space at the centre of a plate is most frequently occupied by a shield bearing the arms, mark, device, or initials of the owner (sometimes the indication on one plate is that of a man, and on the other that of his wife); in many cases, however, the shield has been left blank. Sometimes a conventional device, such as a holy wafer, or the sun, or a basket of flowers, is used. The inscriptions on the plates are generally in the outermost band of the ornamentation, and are very frequently rhymed. Some relate to the owner of the irons, or to their maker, or to a date; some give mottoes or maxims, or expressions of piety, or humorous advice to those who make the wafers or to those for whom they are made, or express praise of the wafers. So many of the inscriptions refer to the lending of the irons, and contain hints suggesting their prompt return, that the conclusion must be drawn that the irons were not a feature of every kitchen in the districts where the wafers were a favourite delicacy.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 17.—Dr. W. G. Duffield, Professor of Physics at University College, Reading, delivered a lecture on 'The Meteorology of the Sun.'

He said that, in spite of the sun's immense distance, we are able to examine the meteorological conditions upon the solar surface. The temperature and barometric pressure are discovered by utilizing the information conveyed to us by the rays from the sun, which, after analysis by a spectroscopic, provide information with regard to these conditions. The sun's rotation is revealed by watching the motion of sunspots across the sun's surface: the equatorial regions go round faster than those nearer the poles. The heavier elements in the sun are in lower parts of the solar atmosphere than the lighter ones.

The distribution of an element upon the sun may be examined by means of a spectroheliograph, and the resultant photographs are maps of the sun exhibiting continents and islands of luminous calcium, hydrogen, and iron vapour.

Sunspots were shown to resemble cyclonic distributions upon the earth, a section of the sun's atmosphere through a spot illustrates the motion of the vapour in a spot; there is no close resemblance between the general circulation of the sun and that of our atmosphere. There is evidence of periodic surges in solar atmosphere extending over a period of eleven years. Thunderstorms probably occur in the sun upon a scale immense compared with those in the earth's atmosphere; their influence upon the solar atmosphere was discussed.

The discovery by Abbot that the sun is variable opens up the prospect of further discoveries concerning solar and terrestrial phenomena, the most important practical problem in the region of physics or meteorology.

It is the hope of astronomers that the earth will be completely girdled by observatories which will take part in the international scheme of co-operation in solar research. The promise of such observatories in Australia and New Zealand is welcomed by all interested in the development of solar and terrestrial meteorology.

HISTORICAL.—March 18.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.

A paper by Mr. H. Jenkinson and Mr. H. Symonds on 'Some Unpublished Privy Seal Documents of the Civil-War Time' was read by Mr. Jenkinson. The President added some comments on the paper, which dealt with curious questions of the double administration, under the King, and under the royal authority as assumed by the Parliament, which went on in the country while the Civil War was undecided.

Prof. Dolley, Mr. N. L. Frazier, Mr. F. A. Hyde, Mr. W. Garmon Jones, Mr. L. Stanley Knight, the Rev. P. B. Phelps, and Prof. Urwick were declared elected Fellows.

MATHEMATICAL.—March 11.—Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor, President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. E. Weatherburn and Tadahiko Kubota were elected Members.

The President alluded to the deaths of Mr. G. W. Hill (Honorary Foreign Member) and of

Prof. Lloyd Tanner, and spoke briefly of their mathematical work.

Major P. A. MacMahon read a paper on 'Investigations in the Theory of the Partition of Numbers by a New Method of Partial Fractions.'—Mr. T. C. Lewis read a paper on 'Circles and Spheres, &c., associated with a Triangle, Orthocentric Tetrahedron, &c.'

The following papers were communicated by title from the chair: 'On some Theorems in the Theory of Series of Orthogonal Functions,' by Prof. E. W. Hobson, 'Reciprocal and Parallelogram Linkages,' by Col. R. L. Hipsley, and 'A Pseudo-Sphere whose Equation is expressible in Terms of Elliptic Functions,' by Dr. J. R. Wilton.

ARISTOTELIAN.—March 15.—Miss H. D. Oakeley in the chair.—Mr. Douglas Ainslie and Mr. F. W. Thomas were elected Members.

Dr. W. Tudor Jones read a paper on 'The Philosophy of Values.' Natural science deals with origins and laws, philosophy with a view of life. Philosophy starts with the phenomenology, not the natural science, of consciousness. The total content of consciousness as revealed in the thinking, feeling, willing being in all the relations of life is its subject-matter. Hence the two main divisions of philosophy, theoretical and practical or axiological—for man is not a mere passive spectator in the universe, but capable of exercising his will at least upon a portion of it.

Values exist only in relation to a subject; the sciences of them are therefore disciplines. They deal not with a theoretical content, but with the relation of a subject to some end or value. Logic is a theoretical discipline in so far as it presents the subject with a pathway to truth. Aesthetics, ethics, and religion deal with values in their relation to man's life.

Beyond the values themselves as they affect the individual, there are the over-individual values which relate to the conjoint life of the community. Such a value is presented to us by Custom—an over-individual value which the subject receives as a social inheritance, but does not create. It is objectified in the general will.

Neither of the three systems of values—logic, aesthetics, and ethics—touches the whole nature of man, yet only one of them can occupy the consciousness at the same time. The final quest of life is for a unity which embraces the three. This unity constitutes the religious or metaphysical value of life.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—March 17.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrison, President, in the chair.—Mr. James E. Cree, Mr. Terence Eden, Mr. W. J. Longhurst, the Rev. Edgar Rogers, and the Hon. Andrew Shirley were elected Members.

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on 'The Anglian Coins of Harthacnut,' in which, after explaining away numerous misreadings and Danish coins which had been allowed to creep into the standard works on Anglo-Saxon numismatics, he demonstrated that three types only were issued during the reign. The chronological order of these three coinages and their dates of issue were then considered, and reasons were proffered to show that one of them was struck during Harthacnut's reign over Southern England from 1035 to 1037, in the lifetime of Harold I. The existence of money issued by Harthacnut at this period had hitherto passed unnoticed, notwithstanding that the type in question could only be regarded as anomalous if allowed to stay amongst the coins of his reign from 1040 to 1042 as sole monarch of all England.

Miss H. Farquhar exhibited a series of five half-crowns of Charles I. by Briot, namely, 1, a variety of Hawkins 497 in very high relief; 2, Hawkins 498, but a small B within the O of EBOR; 3, similar, but the small B at an obtuse angle over a pellet to the right of the crown on the reverse; 4, mint-mark anchor, B upright on the obverse, horizontal on the reverse; 5, the pattern of 1628 with the signature X. BRIOT. F.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'Two Notes on Questions of Office-Practice,' Mr. Ralph Todhunter.
- Institute of British Architects, 5.—'King's College Hospital,' Mr. W. A. Pitt.
- Irish Literary Society, 5.—Annual Meeting.
- Society of Arts, 5.—House-Building, Lecture III., Mr. M. H. Baillie Scott. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Tues. Horticultural, 3.—'Chrysanthemums in Pots,' Mr. T. Stevenson.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—Colonial Section.
- Wed. Archaeological Institute, 3.—'Some Irish Religious Houses,' Mr. Ian C. Hannach.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 7.45.—'Some Notes on High-Tension Overhead Transmission Lines,' Mr. E. T. river. (Students Section.)

## FINE ARTS

### INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE greater part of the Report for 1910-11 of the Archaeological Survey of India is occupied with the results of the excavation of Buddhist sites in various places. Explorations continued at Saheth-Maheth, the site of the old Kosala capital Srāvastī, have led to the further definition of the limits of the Jetavana garden, famous for its connexion with the life of the Buddha, and the boundaries of several monasteries of the Gupta age. Two Buddhist monasteries near Rāmāthirham (Vizagapatam) have also been investigated, and yielded, amongst other remains, a standing Buddha figure (pl. xliii., i.) of the early southern type already well known from Amarāvati and Ceylon. Excavations were also continued at Prome in Burma, and yielded a fragment of sixth- or seventh-century Pali script.

Of newer interest is the discovery by Pandit Radha Krishna of some early sacrificial posts, recovered from the bed of the Jamnā at Mathurā. These are of importance as illustrating the exact form of the *yāpa*, as it is described in the 'Satapatha Brahmana'; the post was usually made of wood, and for this reason no ancient example was previously known. One of the posts, moreover, is inscribed with the "earliest record in pure Sanskrit hitherto discovered" (the twenty-fourth year of Kanishka's era, probably A.D. 102, perhaps B.C. 34). It also clearly proves that between Kanishka and Huvishka there reigned a king named Vāshiska, confirming to this extent the theories of Dr. Fleet.

Considerable space is devoted to some valuable 'Iconographical Notes on the Seven Pagodas,' the well-known monolithic temples of Māmallapuram, near Madras, by Dr. Vogel. There is no foundation for the popular tradition which connects the five Rathas with the Five Pāndavas. One of the temples is certainly a Saiva shrine, and two of the others are probably dedicated to Pārvatī and Indra. The Mahisāsura Mandapa is also a Saiva shrine. The case of the great composition called 'Arjuna's Penance' is more difficult. Dr. Vogel suggests that it does not represent the Kirāt-Arjuna episode of the 'Mahābhārata'; but it can hardly be doubted that it does represent some great practice of austerity (*tapas*), and the cosmic significance of the event is represented in a characteristic manner by the hosts of attentive animals, nāgas and devas. The suggestion that the real object of adoration, the key to the whole scheme, may have been a sacred spring which no longer flows, does not appear very plausible.

*Archæological Survey of India: Annual Report, 1910-11.* (Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing, 19s. 6d.)

*Archæological Survey of India: New Imperial Series.*—Vol. XXXVIII. *Antiquities of Indian Tibet.* By A. H. Francke. Part I. *Personal Narrative.* (Calcutta, Superintendent of Government Printing, 18s.)

Amongst the animal groups is the famous yogi cat, contemplative, with outstretched paws, and indifferent to the mice that play about its feet; there can be no doubt of the sincerity of this representation, which could easily have been made a caricature. The Māmallapuram sculptures collectively illustrate the orthodox Brāhman theology of the Epics, and it is fortunate that these remains of what is, on the whole, the finest period of Indian sculpture—the seventh or eighth century—have been almost perfectly preserved.

A good example of the work in conservation of the Archaeological Survey is afforded by the restoration of the Tomb of Maryam, sometimes called the "Christian" wife of Akbar, at Sikandarāh. In reality, it is unlikely that Jahangir's mother was a Christian, especially as Abul Fazl says nothing of it. The work has been strictly confined to conservation, as should always be the case; even so, the removal of modern additions and whitewash, cleaning, and repairing, has cost over Rs. 10,000. Similar work has been carried out on the *chattri* of Rājā Jasvant Singh at Agra, and on the east front of the Akbari Mahall in the Agra Fort.

The valuable work accomplished by the Archaeological Survey of India is nowhere better shown than in the well-illustrated Annual Reports, of which the volume above referred to is the latest published; but it is to be regretted that so long a period elapses between the year's work and the announcement of results. It should be possible to publish the Reports in less than three years after the year referred to.

The Archaeological Survey of India was unusually fortunate in securing for a period of eighteen months the services of Dr. A. H. Francke of the Moravian Mission at Leh, whose 'Personal Narrative' forms Part I. of Vol. XXXVIII. of the "New Imperial Series." During a part of this period he undertook an archaeological tour in Western (Indian) Tibet, starting from Simla, and passing through Spiti and Ladakh, and so returning to Srinagar, in Kashmir. He was accompanied by Babu Pindi Lal, an accomplished photographer, to whom are due many valuable records taken under most adverse conditions. Ninety photographs are reproduced in the present volume, and a second one will deal with the inscriptions and MSS. We remark that amongst the colotype reproductions several show signs of extensive retouching on the high lights (particularly plate xviii.); in the case of scientific and artistic records such as these the practice is to be deprecated. In the course of a four months' journey the party had to surmount no fewer than seven passes of the average height of Mont Blanc, and to cross many rivers by means of rope bridges; but, as Dr. Vogel remarks in a brief introduction, the exceptional difficulties of the road

"had little effect on the spirits of the explorer, who was animated by the true enthusiasm of the scholar, and who, moreover, was compensated in no small measure



by the solemn grandeur of that mountain scenery so seldom seen by cultured eyes."

As an example of Dr. Francke's results we may take his account of the Tabo monastery, close to Lhari in Spiti. It consists of seven temple-halls within a single enclosure. The largest hall contains an inscription in characters of the eleventh century, confirming popular tradition regarding the date of its erection. This hall contained so many objects of artistic and archaeological interest that, in Dr. Francke's words, it would have required a full month's study to do it justice. The walls are completely covered with paintings which are essentially Indian in character, though a few are Tibetan; these frescoes "are all of very excellent workmanship, and were probably executed by Indian Buddhist monks who emigrated to Tibet in the tenth and eleventh centuries." It is disconcerting to learn that similar frescoes existed until recently in the remaining halls, but that these have been scraped and repainted by an artist sent to Tabo by the Assistant Commissioner of Kulū! It is to be hoped that a better fate awaits the surviving document. If, instead of contributing to its destruction, the local authorities or the Indian Archaeological Survey could arrange to send up competent copyists to bring back such records as have been lately made by Mrs. Herringham at Ajantā, every student of the history of Indian painting would be grateful. The same hall contains a large stucco figure of Vairochana and thirty-two stucco figures, life-size, arranged along the walls, and probably of the same date; excellent photographs of some of these are reproduced. In the same place were kept two piles of ancient MSS., five feet high. Thus within the limits of British India there exist remains of archaeological interest rivalling in importance many of those discovered by Sir Aurel Stein in Turkestan.

Another famous monastery is that of Alchi in Ladakh (Kashmir). The paintings, originally of the eleventh century, were restored in the sixteenth, apparently by an Indian who knew the Mughal art of painting; the adaptation of this style to a Buddhist subject, as Dr. Francke remarks, is probably unique. But may not the painting of "Indian musicians....Indian acrobats, scenes of animal life, &c....of the most pleasing design and execution, and of the most brilliant colours," be Mughal rather than Pahārī Rājput? The list of subjects is rather suggestive of a *Rāgamālā*, and the acrobats may be a representation of Desākhyā Rāginī. In either case, it is to be hoped that reproductions of these most interesting works may be made available (perhaps through the activity of the Archaeological Survey of Kashmir) before they are restored or destroyed.

Dr. Francke has made in this work most important additions to his own invaluable 'History of Western Tibet' (London, 1907), and all students of Tibetan and Pahārī archæology will look forward to his second volume.

## NATURE STUDY AND ART AT WHITECHAPEL.

MANY an artist must recall from his youth some students' gathering hushed at the mention of one or other of "the day's distinguished names," the bearer of which had been induced, though reluctantly, to drop a few words of wisdom to the rising generation. On these occasions the words "Go to Nature," murmured in a benignant tone, always occurred at intervals, and were accepted by a delighted audience as evidence of modesty, insight, and a host of other fine qualities, the phrase having become by long usage sacramental. It is one of the proofs of the increased difficulties of living that intellectual reputations are no longer thus to be maintained. Unless one has something more recondite to say, it is best to leave a heedless, and often ungrateful, youth unenlightened, or to drop the benevolent for the combative attitude, and say, as a certain deceased Academician was wont to do, "My advice is stick to Nature: Nature's a fine sight better than *your* imagination."

Here, at least, is a spirited statement, and although an exhibition of instances in which artists have thus "stuck" to Nature inevitably tends to show that the closer their adherence, the more difficult it is for them to see far beyond their own noses, we are inclined to regret most of all that the show at Whitechapel should lack (perhaps inevitably in these days) any look of hearty conviction in the thesis it sets out to establish. Some little air of conscious virtue, however, still lingers, mainly in the region of "Nature study," some records of which, by pupils of County Council schools, hung in the Upper Gallery, were, perhaps, the germ from which the scheme of the present exhibition was evolved.

Doubtless such study may sometimes produce in the young genuine interest and delight in phases of life remote in kind from their own. Yet artistically it only becomes fruitful when it is a free expression of personal preferences, and purged of the idea that there is something more virtuous in watching the opening of a bud than in watching the opening of a theatre. It is conceivable that there may be, but on condition that the observer is oblivious of the fact; and it is when he catches the hint of beauty, and, running in advance of observation, completes its rhythm by his own creative act, that he becomes an artist. The weakness of naturalism as an art-gospel lies in the implied division between Nature on the one hand and the mind of man on the other. In an exhibition which ranges in industrial art from the fine selection of Rhodian, Italian, and Oriental pottery (from the Victoria and Albert Museum), in Cases I, J, and K, to the designs of Morris (200) and Walter Crane (186-9, and 195-8), and in pictorial art from Stacy Marks (90 and 101) to Joseph Crawhall (29-43), and from Hiroshige (117 and 120) to Mr. Edward Stott (18 and 147), it is probable that a great majority of the artists regarded themselves as realists within the limitations of their technique. In fact, however, in so far as they were artists, they were realists only within the limitations of their own perceptions of beauty, and the exploration of his own possibilities in this direction is rightly regarded to-day as one of the principal branches of "Nature study" open to the artist.

The development of these perceptions has influenced technique as much as technique has influenced the artist's conception of beauty. If we compare the flower pieces of Mr. Clausen (46 and 49), or Mr. Westley

Manning (51), with the example of an older tradition by J. B. Monnoyer (120), the former artists would probably admit that the technique of this charming, but hardly exceptional flower painter of an earlier mode is superior to their own as yet—theirs having been developed to enable them to explore the intimate secrets of light and shade, his to keep a close parallel between the deft stroke of the brush—the modulation of the body of paint—and the characteristics of individual flowers, the technical superiority lying not, of course, in the nature of the task, but in the more complete subjection to it of the processes of painting. Thus artistic culture, the study of the fine works of the past, becomes itself a branch of Nature study to the artist. In these works we see the results of observations from other points of view than our own, and are spared the error of the man who sticks so closely to Nature that he measures her stature by his own, and declares that Nature, *i.e.*, such elements as are within his ken, is better than the "imaginings" or "conventions" of others which, he arbitrarily assumes, are outside it.

Even the too exclusive study of the pictorial art of one period has notoriously a tendency to lead us to see Nature on terms of its conventions, and it is, perhaps, a tribute to modern paintings when the writer of the Introduction to the Catalogue observes of them that their aim is "to give a sense of actuality" in contrast to other "constructive drawings." Light and shade has its own structure, and the best modern painters who deal with it are apt to abstract that element as arbitrarily as any of their predecessors did certain other elements. We doubt if to a public accustomed to the conventions of Greek vase-paintings such work would appear very illusive. Every public asks for actuality, *i.e.*, a vision to which it is accustomed. The flower piece by Monnoyer already cited no doubt entirely satisfied its day in this respect. A modern painter would not find it at all illusive, but might still find it beautiful; and beauty, the thing which satisfies the permanent demands of our own nature, is the gold the painter seeks in Nature.

## OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists at Suffolk Street does not tempt us to lengthy review. Among the oil paintings, Mr. Wildman's *The Theatre* (17), Mr. Blundell Thompson's *Study* (100), and Mr. Murray Smith's *Abandoned* (44) deserve mention, but not excessive praise, since none of them is up to the best of the artist's previous efforts. Creditable water-colours are more numerous, notably those by Mr. Blundell Thompson (151), Mr. Shoosmith (157), Mr. Stafford Leake (166), Mr. R. G. Eves (142 and 182), and Mr. Burleigh Brühl (173).

At the Galleries of the Medici Society is a collection of excellent photographs of French sculpture of the thirteenth century at, or lately at, Reims and other French churches, a portfolio of which is to be published, with Introduction and notes by Mr. Arthur Gardner. The opportunity of comparison suggests a gradual decline of purity of style almost from the first, till some of the figures of the third quarter of the century approach flippancy in their genial fluency. In the nude figures of the Bourges groups this fluency of the individual figure is justified by the magnificent richness and vigour of the whole conception, which, released from the formality of the earlier arrangement, now becomes the vital factor in the design.



## WALTER CRANE.

The *Athenæum's* appreciative notice of the death of the popular artist Walter Crane recalls a little family biography which may be of interest to the numerous admirers of the late artist's work. He gave it me some years ago in reply to my inquiry about the authorship of a beautiful engraving that came into my possession, in a portfolio containing numerous water-colours, engravings, &c., which had at some time belonged to Lady Massy Stanley, that lady's book-plate being on the portfolio. The engraving I made inquiries about is a pretty landscape: 'Beddgelert,' 'Drawn and Painted by W. Crane, Chester.' The following letter was on his private paper, with a delightful vignette illustrating the name of his residence, a shepherd with his pan-pipes and crook, with sheep around him:—

Beaumont Lodge,  
Shepherd's Bush,  
February 17th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your inquiry about the authorship of the etching in your possession "Drawn by W. Crane, Chester," I beg to say that the work is not by me.

It is quite possible, however, that it may be by an uncle of mine, on my father's side. William Crane and my father brought out a series of Views in Wales, but this must have been some time in the thirties. Of course I do not know whether there is any date on the work in question. My people were Chester people.

Still, the brothers travelled about, and the fact of this etching coming with others from the Stanley family again points to the likelihood of its being a work of one of my family, as my father at one time printed some portraits at Alderley.

This is all the light I am able to throw on the subject, I fear.

I am yours faithfully,  
WALTER CRANE.  
JOHN ROBINSON.

## OSIRIS AND ISIS.

March 22, 1915.

THERE is one point in your reviewer's criticism of my 'Myths of Babylonia and Assyria' to which I feel I must take exception. He says:—

"It is not at all the case that Isis was known to the Pharaonic Egyptians as both the mother and daughter of Osiris, although, perhaps, such a view might be read into some of the statements of the Christian Fathers concerning the worship of the Greek Isis in Roman times."

As a matter of fact, the quotations on which my view is based are from chants and liturgies surviving in the hieratic form in the "Rhind papyrus" (British Museum, 10,188) and the Berlin papyrus 1425. The texts are as old as 300 B.C., and are evidently copies of others still earlier: some think the originals were composed during the Eighteenth Dynasty. Isis, addressing Osiris, in the Rhind papyrus, refers to him as "the Bull begotten of the two cows Isis and Nephtys," as "the child surpassingly beautiful," as the father of "thy son Horus," as "Father Osiris," &c. She also refers to herself as "the woman who was made a male by her father Osiris." I quote from the translation by that excellent student of the Ancient Egyptian language, Mr. James Teackle Dennis, who consulted the renderings of Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, De Horrack, Pleyte, and others. Osirian mysticism was not of Greek origin. Osiris, like certain other Egyptian gods, was referred to as "Husband of his mother" at an early period.

DONALD A. MACKENZIE.

## Fine Art Gossip.

MR. MAXWELL ARMFIELD is arranging to give a course of instruction in tempera painting at the Greenleaf Studio, 65, Glebe Place, Chelsea. The first two classes will consist of conferences on the character and qualities of the medium; ten will be of a practical nature. Concurrently with these, a small exhibition of tempera pictures will be on show daily from April 19th to 26th, and will include pictures by Mr. A. J. Gaskin and Mr. J. E. Southall. Applications to join in the course should be sent to the address given above before April 3rd.

WE hear that 'Le Livre d'Or des Peintres exposants' for 1915 (Eugène Hoffmann, 325, Rue de Vaugirard, Paris) is now in course of publication after an inevitable delay imposed by war conditions. The new issue will include mention of the English artists who exhibit in Paris; and we may add that M. Hoffmann proposes to devote an increasing amount of attention to our compatriots in future editions.

YESTERDAY was the last day for sending in gifts to Messrs. Christie for the Red Cross Sale. The public has met this occasion for generosity in a remarkable way, and, when the catalogue appears, it will be a record of one of the most varied and distinguished collections ever offered for sale.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been showing during the latter part of this week specimens of modern industrial designs from Germany and Austria. This display has been organized in response to a representation from manufacturers, traders, and others who have pressed on the Board the necessity of encouraging a closer co-operation between the manufacturer and the designer. We mentioned on February 27th the movement which has led to this exhibition. A leaflet is published which explains its objects. "Fas est et ab hoste doceri," and some of the successes of Germany are due to British inspiration and lack of organization.

THE most important archaeological discovery in the Cyrenaica after the Venus Anadyomene is the marble statue of Alexander the Great found recently. Considerably larger than life-size, it is perfect, except for a small portion of the right arm. It is generally considered to be a copy of the famous bronze statue of Lysippus.

THE Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute regret that owing to the war, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining accommodation of every kind, it is impossible this year to hold a Summer Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting for the transaction of ordinary business will be held this year in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, June 30th.

MESSRS. PUTNAM are to bring out new editions of Mr. Henry Poore's 'Conception of Art' and 'Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures.' Both will be profusely illustrated. It is worth noting that the former volume is in its second revised edition, while nine editions have been printed of 'Pictorial Composition.'

THE death on Monday last of Mr. Henry James Austin removes an architect well known especially in the North of England. Mr. Austin worked for some years with Sir Gilbert Scott, and later, in partnership with E. G. Paley, was a busy designer and restorer of churches. He also designed the school buildings of Giggleswick and Sedburgh.

## MUSIC

*A Course in Music for Public and Secondary Schools.* By Robert T. White. (Cambridge University Press, 4s. 6d. net.)—In this Course the French (i.e., the Paris-Chevé) system of rhythmic names is used, and the author is right in regarding it as "the nearest approach to a 'royal road' that has ever been made in music-teaching." His way of making pupils feel as well as hear rhythm is good, and his explanations are generally clear. There are, however, one or two remarks which call for comment. On p. 35, the musical example No. 5 is an eight-bar period, divided into four sections, as they are properly named on p. 55, in referring to the same example. At the earlier reference those sections are described as phrases. Again, of a Beethoven theme divided into two-bar sections the author says (p. 59) that "not all tunes are so mathematically symmetrical" as the one in question, and adds, "but all good tunes have their phrases balanced." He then points to his example No. 20 (p. 42) as a specimen of an unbalanced melody. It is a well-known one of Mozart's. The author believes it can be explained as an omission of one of the original four sections (here again called a "phrase"), and "as a mild kind of musical joke" on the part of Mozart.

On p. 105 we are told that ornamental notes (i.e., for instance, "notes just above or below the principal notes") were introduced in harpsichord music because the instrument "could not sustain a note." Singers, however, and especially trained singers, had the habit of adding such notes for expressive purposes from early times. The lutenists imitated them, and the clavicinists the lutenists. These notes, when used with judgment, were elements of style, not merely ornamental.

On p. 178 Bach's 'Forty-Eight Preludes and Fugues' are said to have been written early in the eighteenth century. The date of the first twenty-four is 1722, but the second set, according to Hilgenfeldt, was not completed until 1740, or, according to Schwencke's copy, 1744.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## MESSRS. AUGENER.

*L'Agilité: Progressive Studies.* By F. Lecoupey. Op. 20. Edited and revised by Thomas F. Dunhill. (1s. 6d. net.)—*Sixty Progressive Studies.* By J. Pischna. (2s. 2d. net.)—Lecoupey was a well-known professor of the pianoforte at the Paris Conservatoire sixty or seventy years ago. The twenty-five studies are all of moderate difficulty, and should form a welcome change from Czerny, Bertini, and other writers now rather over-used. They are little known in England. 'L'Agilité' appears here for the first time with revised phrasing and fingering.

The 'Studies' of Pischna, a teacher of great repute in Moscow, are valuable, but students should carefully read Mr. Oscar Beringer, another teacher of ripe experience, before attacking them. Unless they are properly taught and practised, partial disablement of the hands may ensue, and in many instances physical injury. Mr. Beringer states that these Studies are not intended for beginners, and adds his conviction that they will prove a short cut in mastering most of the difficulties in modern pianoforte music.

## MR. SIDNEY RIORDEN.

*Thirty Songs, Old and New, for Use in War-Time.* Vocal Score, 9d.; or in Sets of Six Numbers, 3d. each. Miniature Score, 3d.; or in Sets of Six Numbers, 1d. each.—These songs are intended, in the first place, for men on active service, also for those who can spare time to join in sing-songs. Another object is to encourage unaccompanied music among men in this country. The songs are excellent. Among them are the National Anthems of the Allies; the beautiful Scottish melody 'Afton Water,' set as solo or chorus, with an expressive choral accompaniment; and Stevens's 'The Cloud-capt Towers,' effectively adapted for tenor, second tenor, and baritone, and two bass parts. We note also the soothing 'Carol of the Child Jesus' as solo with delicate choral accompaniment, and the vigorous setting of Mary Coleridge's 'Arm Thee!' both by Dr. Walford Davies, the editor. The Miniature editions will go into an ordinary pocket. During the last few months these songs have been sung at various camp concerts.

## Musical Gossip.

ON Monday evening at the London Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall M. Safonov was in fine form. His programme consisted of three numbers. First came Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, a beautiful work which is not often played. The first two movements were well rendered, but the last two with special point and freshness. After this came Haydn's Fifth London Symphony, and the quaintness, humour, and daintiness of the music were fully revealed. Haydn thus interpreted is always enjoyable. Last came Schumann's fine 'Rhenish Symphony,' which has not been heard for a long time. Why has the composer been neglected by many modern conductors? As abstract music the *Religioso* section seems somewhat out of the picture, but it is in keeping with the programme Schumann had in his mind.

At the sixth Philharmonic Concert, which took place at Queen's Hall on the 18th inst., Sir Hubert Parry conducted his Symphonic Poem 'From Death to Life,' which was first heard at the Brighton Festival. The themes in the two sections are impressive, though interest in them does not gradually increase as the work proceeds, for the music is somewhat weakened by iteration. In a word, it is not up to the composer's highest standard. The contrast of Life and Death is, however, clearly marked. An excellent rendering was given under Sir Hubert's direction.

The programme included Sir Edward Elgar's Symphony (No. 2) in E flat, and this too was conducted by the composer. The work has many striking passages; as a whole, however, it lacks unity, for what is inspired is at times followed by something clever, yet made. A brilliant performance was given of Sir Edward's 'Carillon'; while Mr. Henry Ainley gave an admirable recitation of M. Cammaerts's poem.

Mr. Harry Dearth was heard in four of Sir Charles Stanford's 'Songs of the Sea.' He sang well, though he did not catch the true spirit of the music.

MISS HELEN SEALY'S concert at the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon began with a Pianoforte Trio by Mr. Frank Bridge. The music, though apparently only light and pleasant, is written with skill and judgment.

Miss Sealy (violinist), Mr. Cedric Sharpe (cellist), and Mr. Kiddle were the interpreters. Miss Sealy played a Concerto of her own composition. The music was superficial, and the performance indifferent. She evidently has not the power of self-criticism; neither has she shown wisdom in calling the work a Concerto. Mr. Ernest Bertram, whose voice and style are good, sang some interesting songs.

THE fourth and last of the series of Classical Concerts at the Æolian Hall took place on Wednesday afternoon. At the head of the programme stood Beethoven's Quartet in C major, Op. 59, No. 3, of which the English String Quartet (MM. T. F. Morris, Herbert Kinze, Frank Bridge, and Ivor James) gave a sound rendering, although the reading of the Finale was not sufficiently bold. Brahms's 'Magelone' Romances are seldom sung, and though they may not all be of equal merit, the cycle contains some of his most beautiful work. Mr. Gervase Elwes gave an excellent selection, and his interpretations were thoroughly artistic. Miss Myra Hess played two piano solos by Mr. Arnold Bax: a Nocturne, 'May Night in the Ukraine,' and an Idyll, 'The Maiden with the Daffodil.' The first, and the more important, is highly romantic, and the second very dainty. Miss Hess's rendering of the music was particularly clear and poetical.

A 'PARSIFAL' CONCERT will be given at Queen's Hall under the conductorship of Sir Henry J. Wood on Good Friday afternoon.

ON Monday afternoon, April 19th, begins the Bach-Beethoven-Brahms Festival. The interesting Bach programme includes his Concerto in C minor for two harpsichords (Mrs. Gordon-Woodhouse and Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch); also the first Brandenburg Concerto in F, in which Mr. Dolmetsch will play the part for violino piccolo.

THE WIMBLEDON CHORAL SOCIETY which was formed last autumn gave its first orchestral concert, in aid of the Wimbledon and Merton Belgian Refugee Fund, on Monday evening. The excellent programme included Dvorák's 'Stabat Mater' and Beethoven's Overture in C, Op. 124. The conductor of the Society is Dr. G. Coleman Young.

AT Bournemouth the municipal concerts continue to flourish, and news from Torquay tells the same tale; but at a meeting of the Brighton Town Council last week an attempt was made to put an end to the municipal orchestra, and this not because of dissatisfaction with the performances, but because there had been a deficiency in the working expenses. The objectors had apparently forgotten how Mr. Lyell-Taylor carried out the Festival last November, and that, in spite of heavy expenses caused by his determination to engage first-rate artists, the result was a surplus. A temporary deficiency is no good reason for any change; for Brighton will probably be crowded during the coming spring and summer months. Fortunately, the dissentients in the Council were defeated.

M. HENRY DEFREYN, the Belgian baritone, will impersonate Florestan in M. Messager's delightful operetta 'Véronique,' which is to be produced at the Adelphi Theatre on Saturday evening next.

## DRAMA

*Jacke Jugeler.* Edited by W. H. Williams. (Cambridge University Press, 4s. 6d. net.)

*Wine, Beere, Ale, & Tobacco: a Seventeenth Century Interlude.* Edited, with Introduction, by James Holly Hanford. "Studies in Philology," Vol. XII. (University of North Carolina.)

IT is now some years since Prof. Bang promised an edition of 'Jacke Jugeler' by Mr. Williams in his well-known series "Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas." We may assume that German disrespect to scholarship, as cared for in the Rue des Récollets at Louvain, has upset this plan, and that Mr. Williams's 'Jacke' has sought a friend on native soil. He has been better served at the Cambridge Press than he would have been by the industrious printers of Louvain. It is a pleasure to have the old Interlude in fair quarto and good type; and nowadays, since the Malone Society and others have set the fashion, we have a right to expect generous treatment for our dramatic rarities.

Mr. Williams prints the text in a way to please the most meticulous, and he adds a slight Introduction (reprinted in part from *The Modern Language Review*), in which he offers the suggestion, first made to him by Prof. Bang, that the piece was written by the author of 'Ralph Roister Doister.' We may hear more of this view when Dr. Bang publishes his promised studies on Udall. For the present, the case stands unargued. Mr. Williams is by no means dogmatic, but the "proofs" which he advances lack the plausibility which he claims for them. Both plays "adapt episodes from Latin comedy to the environment of Tudor London, and embody more or less literal transcripts from Plautus," and each of the characters in 'Jacke Jugeler' has its counterpart in Udall's known play. That is true and obvious; but as evidence of single authorship it is no more valid than the identification of Shakespeare with Lyly on account of certain group-parallelisms in 'As You Like It,' or of any two Elizabethans because they draw from the same sources and adapt to the same "environment." Mr. Williams makes more of resemblances in language, and these, to our mind, with even less success. Editors should by this time have grown wary of looking for "proofs" in recurrences of word and phrase. Mr. Williams has no misgivings, and draws up his columns of likenesses with the simpleness of the age which delighted in the 'Divisions of Purley.' We are told, for example, that *in nomine patris* in 'Jacke Jugeler' (430) is matched with *Nomine patris* in 'Roister Doister' (I. iv. 49); "by gods precious" (593) with "by cocks precious" (IV. viii. 40); "saint George the boroue" (317) with "saint George to borow" (IV. viii. 45); "hence to Jherusalem" (976) with "hennes to greece" (IV. vii. 60); "my

## PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SCH. Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- SUNDAY Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
- QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA, 2, Queen's Hall.
- THE MESSIAH, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- SACRED CONCERT, 7, Queen's Hall.



cosune Careawaie" (137) with "my cousin Roister Doister" (III. i. 4); "let me alone" (640) with "lette me alone" (I. ii. 175). These and others, making nineteen in all, do not (says Mr. Williams) prove that the two pieces were composed by the same hand:—

"But if we find striking similarities of language between 'Jacke Jugeler' and the non-dramatic work of the author of 'Ralph Roister Doister,' the identity of authorship becomes vastly more probable" (p. x).

But the vastness of proof is here even more illusory; for "rest you merye" (85) with "god rest you mery" in the 'Floures,' "oon fair toche" with "yea and for a fair toche" ('Apophthegmes,' f. 105), "I may giue my life for halpeins three" (249) with "I may gyue my lyfe for an halfepey" ('Floures'), and other eight illustrations, are, for critical purposes of ascription, but moonshine. Mr. Williams supplements these alleged textual proofs with the internal evidence of the Epilogue, which he interprets as a reflection on the author's misfortunes, calling to mind Udall's disgrace at Eton and its later influence on his life. He passes over the view first advanced by Mr. Gayley in the first volume of his 'Representative English Comedies' (1903), and adopted by a writer in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature' (v. 107), that the hidden purpose of the play, hinted at in the Epilogue, was a burlesque in the interests of Protestantism. Both suggestions are consonant with what we know of Udall, but they are by themselves not conclusive evidence that he was the only unlucky and satirical heretic who could, or did, write 'Jacke Jugeler.'

Mr. Williams has added a few notes, with useful references to contemporary texts and the 'New English Dictionary.' Little is, we think, gained by saying on l. 137, when comparing the use of "cosune" in the play and 'Ralph Roister Doister' (u.s.): "Of course Jacke Jugeler is no more cousin of Jenkine Careawaie than Mathewe Merygreke is of Roister Doister" (p. 49). This appeals to a class of readers who are not old enough to be allowed to browse in literature of the Udall kind.

The text is, as we have said, carefully reproduced. We know that a fashion has grown up to print all the errors of the original, even the most palpable slips of the composing-room. We remain unconvinced of the usefulness of such forms as "Ppilosophers," "preeious," "kneane," and "aud," and wish our editors (with full licence of foot-notes) had given us in the text what William Copland's printers intended to give. This modern pedantry creates new dangers for the student. He assumes that the printed page is, for all textual purposes, as exact as a photograph. But modern compositors and readers, like all other good men, are not infallible; and if Puck o' the Press drop an *i* or put *b* for *h*, the error goes forth as further evidence of the first printer's humour.

Finally, we demur to the editorial retrogression of printing unextended con-

tractions. What is gained by giving us "cōueniēt," "cōmitting you to his gidaū," instead of "conuenient," "committing you to his gidaun[ce]"? Why break with the established habit of the Text Societies—indeed, of all modern editing—and revive the affectations of the early nineteenth century? In wrestling with the contractions of, say, a fourteenth-century Latin treatise there may be some excuse for rendering the forms as they appear in the manuscript, if only to give the reader an opportunity of exercising an opinion in cases of doubtful extension; but there is little or nothing of the year of grace when William Copland plied his craft that wraps up any mystery in its stroked o's and u's and p's. These pedantries in type are unnecessary here, now that the unique original has been reproduced elaborately in the "Tudor Facsimile Texts," a fact overlooked by Mr. Williams when he drew up his section on the 'Modern Editions' of the play. He has also forgotten to record the Ashbee facsimile of 1876, and the modernized and annotated text in the third series of 'Anonymous Plays' in Mr. Farmer's "Early English Dramatists."

The academic Interlude of 'Wine, Beere, Ale, & Tobacco' was well worth reprinting. Copies of the early editions are rare, and the only modern text, given by Halliwell in 1854 in his 'Literature of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,' is difficult to secure. It may be doubted whether Mr. Hanford has achieved his purpose of making the piece more accessible by burying it in a volume of Philological Studies published by the University of North Carolina. He would do well to reissue it in book-form, with something of the quarto elegance given to the companion volume in this review. His Introduction and notes are good.

'Wine, Beere, Ale, & Tobacco' belongs to the category of burlesque dialogues or *altercations*, of Goliardic descent, represented in Tudor and Elizabethan academic drama by such pieces as the Oxford 'Bellum Grammaticale' and 'Pathomachia,' and the Cambridge 'Lingua,' 'Aristippus; or, the Jovial Philosopher' (by Thomas Randolph), 'Worke for Cutlers; or, a merry dialogue betweene Sword, Rapier, & Dagger,' and 'Exchange Ware.' The form is simple, with not much show of dramatic power, but it gives opportunity for satire and witty phrase. The interest is chiefly historical; but these pieces, and 'Wine, Beere, Ale, & Tobacco' in particular, retain their literary savour, and are still readable. The characters in this Interlude are Wine (a gentleman), Sugar (his page), Beere (a citizen), Nutmeg (his 'prentice), Ale (a countryman), Tost (one of his rural servants), Water (a parson), and Tobacco (a swaggering gentleman). They quarrel and make merry prettily, and pun and "cap" each other with a readiness which would have made good quarry for the Mid-Victorian purveyors of extravaganza. There is no lack of material for the antiquaries who study the social habits of a bygone day.

## THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

THERE was a spark of the Barrie we love about 'The New Word,' with which the much-advertised performance at the Duke of York's started last Monday evening; but there was no kindling material near the spark, so it flickered out. A father and son recognize (on the night that the latter dons his uniform for the first time) their affinity, and try to break down that barrier of reserve which is but too often the accompaniment of near relationship. In the case considered by the author there was apparently no danger of any hereditary tendency, the frank statement of which might save a tragedy, nor was there any great underlying principle for guidance in life, the sharing of which might have helped to form a leader of men. They were just two normal, decent men, quite healthy except for their self-consciousness, who had missed the good-fellowship they might have enjoyed. For Sir James Barrie it was a lost opportunity; as it was, we felt for Mr. O. B. Clarence, who could have struck a deeper note, if he had had the chance.

But the piece that followed—'Rosy Rapture, the Pride of the Beauty Chorus'—was something worse than missed opportunity; it was the personification of wastefulness from start to finish. One would have thought that the tragedy of misuse was apparent enough to-day in the world, without such an example of it on our stage. We searched for a redeeming feature for three hours after the performance, and all we could discover was some cynical derision of what is called comic opera and the sort of thing which passes for melodrama. The points might have evoked an occasional whole-hearted laugh, if they had not been so extravagantly elaborated.

There was, of course, Gaby Deslys, who commanded our attention whenever she appeared on the stage. She is a specimen of nervous vitality expended in over frank allurements—a wonderful and beautiful creature, capable of evoking chivalry. As leader of the stage romping she must stir all but the most sluggish blood; but an exotic unhealthiness crept into her performance which robbed it of its value.

For the rest, there were the usual features of the modern smart show—a bevy of women as blatantly over-dressed as they were underclothed; a squad of inane young men who needed a drill sergeant; and some fun (not in the best taste) concerning Lord Kitchener's message to the troops on their behaviour abroad; interspersed with a kinematograph entertainment, and other products of what might be termed an inordinately untidy mind. All this comes from one who has, or had, the gift of getting psychological insight across the footlights, but is not, to our thinking, profitably employed in attempting burlesque.

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